

NIPPERT WAS NAMED,

And Both Anti-Liquor and Liquor People of Ohio Are Displeased.

GOV. NASH WAS RENOMINATED.

Ohio Republican Convention Finished Its Work in Short Order—Hanna Cut Short His and Others' Speeches and Rushed Business.

Columbus, O., June 26.—The Republican state convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—George K. Nash.
Lieutenant Governor—Carl L. Nippert.
Supreme Judge—J. L. Price.
Attorney General—John M. Sheets.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Lawson E. Emerson.
State Treasurer—Isaac B. Cameron.
Member of Board of Public Works—W. G. Johnson.

The convention reconvened Tuesday from Monday, and was in session from about 10:10 a. m. to about 1:10 p. m. The intense heat was prostrating, and Chairman Hanna not only cut short his own speech, but also those of others, and then dispatched business with speed.

Quick Work in Convention.
In about three hours the convention nominated a full state ticket, adopted its declaration of principles, endorsed Joseph F. Foraker as the Republican candidate for re-election as United States senator, completed the party organization for the campaign, and transacted other business.

Of the seven nominations only three were new men, and one of these, Nippert, for lieutenant governor, was nominated without opposition, after Lieutenant Governor Caldwell had declined renomination. Nash, Sheets, Cameron and Johnson were renominated for second terms without opposition. There were free-for-all contests for the nomination for supreme judge and clerk of the supreme court.

It had been currently reported that Crew and Critchfield were on the Hanna slate for these two nominations, but Senator Hanna vigorously denied taking any part whatever in the contests for these two places. The vote showed that Price and Emerson had formed a combination that worked successfully for both of them. Judge Price, of Lima, has been on the common pleas and circuit benches, and Emerson has been prominent in politics in Eastern Ohio for years.

The nomination that caused the most comment was that of Nippert in place of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, the latter being the only one who was elected with Governor Nash two years ago that was not renominated for a second term. The State Anti-Saloon league caused Caldwell to run several thousand behind his ticket in 1899, and had vigorously opposed his nomination. There were frequent calls for Caldwell in the convention, but he could not be induced to take the platform. While the delegates were calling for Caldwell, Chairman Hanna made Caldwell a member of the committee to escort Governor Nash to the hall, to deliver his speech of acceptance, and while the committee was out Chairman Hanna promptly called up the next order of business and State Senator Nippert was nominated. Nippert has been principal of schools in Cincinnati and police prosecutor there. Like Caldwell, he is liberal in his views, and the State Anti-Saloon league express their displeasure because Nippert, in the last legislature, voted against the Clark local option bill. Meantime the representatives of the liquor interests left last night, very much displeased over what they termed the enforced retirement of Caldwell, while Rev. Mr. Clark has been renominated in Columbus for the legislature and several Republican members who opposed the Clark local option bill have been defeated for renomination.

Senator Foraker was accompanied last night to Cincinnati by a large delegation. Senator Hanna and Governor Nash went to Gambier, where they are to deliver addresses today at the commencement of Kenyon college.

What the Resolutions Contain.
The report of the resolutions committee, which was unanimously adopted by the convention as the platform of the party in Ohio, reaffirms the Philadelphia platform; pledges undivided support to the Republican party, the magnificent achievements of which, it is declared, have added lustre to American history and under the administration of which the United States has become a world power. Industry has revived, it is set forth; plenty has succeeded want, and our export trade now leads the world.

The gold standard is specifically endorsed. Further strengthening of the navy, legislation looking to the restoration of the merchant marine, the speedy construction of an American ship canal across the isthmus, are declared to be imperative needs.

In regard to combinations of capital the platform says:
"We recognize the right of both labor and capital to combine when such combinations are wisely administered for the general good, but combinations which create monopolies to control prices or limit production are an evil which must be met by effective legislation, vigorously enforced."

Congress is asked to renew the humane and reasonable laws and treaties for the continued protection of American labor. This has particular reference to the expiration of the "jerry act."

A ringing tribute is paid to the soldiers and sailors of Uncle Sam.

Attempts to deprive any citizen of his right to vote under the constitution is denounced, and the demand is made that representation in congress and in the electoral college shall be based on the actual voting population, proportionate reduction being made for any state in which the right of suffrage shall be denied, except for crime.

Lynching is denounced in unmeasured terms.

Victory for American arms in the war with Spain is declared to have brought the blessings of liberty to millions of human beings. The Republican principle that congress has power to govern the new possessions according to the needs of their people and in the interest of the people of the United States is declared to have been upheld by the supreme court.

President McKinley is lauded for "the prudent and successful management of American interests in China." It is declared that the national pledge to Cuba is being faithfully kept, insuring freedom and independence to her people, who, it is added, are today enjoying more prosperity than ever before. The Cubans are congratulated upon "wise and conservative action in favor of stable government."

Porto Rico is stated to be flourishing beyond all former experiences; Hawaii's entrance into full territorial relations with the United States government has been marked by the most marvelous progress known in the history of those islands. In the Philippines a "wicked insurrection has been suppressed," and "civil government."

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GEORGE KILBON NASH.

ernment, contemplating the largest practicable degree of home rule, has succeeded military control. Personal freedom, with an equality of rights heretofore to them unknown, is secured to every inhabitant.

All these things are declared to be due to the "patriotic and brilliant administration of President McKinley," who, in "facing unforeseen and grave responsibilities, has met them prudently, bravely and successfully."

Governor Nash's administration of the state government is declared to have been "wise, able, prudent, honest and economical."

Revision of State Tax Laws.
Revision of the state tax laws are favored in such a manner as shall require all classes of property to bear their just share. The creation of machinery for fixing and equalizing values is recommended. Alleged schemes to cast the entire burden of taxation upon real estate is denounced as unjust. Further legislation in the direction of increasing the state's revenue by forms of taxation other than by levies on real and personal property is also favored.

Full and cordial approval is extended to Senators Foraker and Hanna. Senator Foraker is declared to have rendered "splendid and conspicuous service in our country, and we earnestly endorse him for a second term."

The platform closes by again pledging loyal support to the principles of its declarations and to the party nominees.

Chairman Hanna, in his speech opening the convention, dwelt almost entirely upon the country's prosperity, urging that its continuance depended upon retaining the Republicans in power everywhere.

After eulogizing his colleague in the senate he insisted that the coming contest in Ohio was national in character. He reviewed the administrations of President McKinley, discussed the financial question, and insisted that the country demanded a continuance of confidence in the government in order to have continued prosperity. This is no time, he declared, for financial, industrial or other disturbances. He favored personal liberty, he said, so long as it shall not interfere with the public good.

Governor Nash, in accepting a renomination, reviewed especially the state's finances, declaring the Republican party has so administered them as to be entitled to a continuance in power.

SYMPATHY FOR SECRETARY HAY
Informal Expression of Hope by Cabinet That He Won't Resign.

Washington, June 26.—Official business at the cabinet meeting gave way to expressions of sympathy with Secretary Hay in his bereavement.

The president has received a letter from Secretary Hay stating that after the funeral of his son Adelbert he will return to New Hampshire with Mrs. Hay and remain there for a while. President McKinley has written a letter to Secretary Hay, expressing sympathy and urging him not to give way to his sorrow.

There was at the meeting an informal expression of hope that Colonel Hay will not resign, and should he suggest such a step both the president and the cabinet will advise against it.

DEATH LIST SIXTY

An Estimate of the Fatalities In Pocahontas Region Flood.

LESS THAN A \$1,000,000

Estimate of the Railway Loss, and That to Coal Mining Plants Light. Dominant Loss Stoppage of Work. Bodies Washed From Graves.

Bluefield, W. Va., June 26.—Actual canvass of the situation beyond here in the region overflooded Sunday largely curtails the accounts of the disaster. The death list seems confined to the limit of 60, nearly all of whom were negro miners and their families. The railroad loss is just less than \$1,000,000 and that to the coal operations slight. The dominant loss is the stoppage of work at the mines when the contracts demand daily supply. The Powhatan mine has already resumed work, but it may be about three weeks before all can be placed in their former condition. It may never be known just how many people were drowned. Many of the families represented little more in the way of identification than a name. Only neighbors knew each other and systematic listing of the missing is not attempted.

Will Burn Wreckage.

The railroad authorities will burn the vast accumulation of wreckage to prevent it from making dams at the bridges and also to preserve health. The coke ovens were broken down by the freight cars hurled against them.

About 150 houses in Keystone were washed away, all the company houses at Elkfork, and a number were washed away at Shawnee and Burke. Robert M. Garrett, a Keystone druggist, as chairman, has organized a relief committee, and is raising money to give to the poor whites and negroes whose houses were destroyed and who lost will save clothes on their backs.

The people are poor, the crops are the worst in years, and some misery will undoubtedly ensue. The coal operators declare they can care for their own people, and are doing so. This will probably be true of all operators except at Keystone, which in a way is a renegade settlement. The operators resent mildly outside help, saying it is not needed.

Colonel Charles H. Howell, president of the Philadelphia branch of the Red Cross society; Colonel Hudson, of the governor's staff, and E. L. Duggs, private secretary to Governor A. B. White, arrived on the scene, only to find that the loss of life was small. There is little actual suffering among the people, their normal condition being almost as bad as at present.

Colonel Howell penetrated the flooded district to Vivian, finding no use for the Red Cross, and last evening, before leaving for Philadelphia, wired the headquarters of the society that the losses were in money and property of the railroad and coal operators, and that there was no use for the Red Cross.

Bodies Washed From Graves.

Roanoke, June 26.—A gentleman arriving in this city Tuesday from the stricken section gives an explanation for the report first circulated that great masses of human bodies were to be seen floating around in the water that there is a graveyard between North Fork Junction and Keystone, which towns are about a mile apart, and at which point the storm was very severe. This graveyard is near the bank of the river. When the flood came the graves gave up their dead and added greatly to the number of bodies seen.

STANDS FOR PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Bryan Says He Has No Ambitions For Office.

Watertown, N. Y., June 26.—William J. Bryan arrived in this city about noon Tuesday. He was met by a large crowd and given an enthusiastic reception. Tuesday afternoon he addressed a large audience at the state armory on the subject of "Civilization." Last evening he lectured again on "The Conquering Nation." An admission was charged to both lectures.

Buffalo, June 26.—The following, over the signature of Mr. William Jennings Bryan, appeared in The Times, Mr. Norman E. Mack's paper, Tuesday afternoon:

"I am not only not a candidate for any office, but I have no candidate in mind for any office. My interest centers in principles, and men are important only as they aid in carrying out these principles."

"The Democratic party stands for definite, positive principles, and unless I mistake the sentiments of the masses, the voters will insist upon adhering to these principles, in spite of the threats of reorganizers. Those who argue from the standpoint of expediency will not have influence with the voters, because no one can say what is expedient. We may desire to win and yet lose, but it still remains that to deserve to win is the surest road to success."

Welland Had No Criminal Intent.

Berlin, June 26.—The official North German Gazette, referring to the decision of the imperial court of Leipzig not to prosecute Welland, explains that the public prosecutor and the court were satisfied that Welland was not actuated by criminal intent when he attacked his majesty at Bremen, in March last, and that the emperor was the "victim of a most remarkable concatenation of circumstances."

BANK FAILURE IN GERMANY

Had Some Effect on the Stock Market Tuesday—Influence of Some Other Features.

New York, June 26.—Prices of stocks reacted sharply Tuesday and were carried down under such active selling as has not been seen in the market for several weeks past. This development did not make itself felt until late in the day, and after such a period of neglect and apathy on the part of speculative and investment interests as in itself invites to attack on prices by professional bears. There was a continual slight dribble of stocks on the market, under which prices slowly but pretty steadily yielded, except for a few special cases where desultory speculation for the rise centered, or where buying was induced by causes individual to stocks. These were entirely without influence on the general list. A rather general tendency to recover from some opening declines had the edge taken off it by the first bulletin announcement of the suspension of an important bank in Leipzig. The course of German bank shares for the last few days has indicated an unsettled condition of affairs in Germany, and Tuesday's occurrence arouses apprehension that the coming semi-annual settlements in Berlin may be the occasion of a more or less extended collapse.

With the gain in cash this week and the receipt next week of the New York gold shipments, the banks' cash reserves will be lifted to near \$250,000,000. The banks' outstanding note issues are also nearly \$100,000,000 below the legal maximum exempt from taxation. So that the German money market is unusually well equipped to meet a crisis. The consideration of these conditions made the speculative mind sensitive, and late in the day, when many rumors began to circulate of local banking troubles, there was a lively spilling out of stocks all through the list. The bears made the most of their unexpected opportunity and offered prices down boldly while the rumors were at the high tide of exaggeration. They succeeded in breaking through the defenses which had been established by the bull leaders while they were away for their vacations and stop loss orders were uncovered. Stocks with any large speculative accounts in them were naturally most affected. St. Paul and Missouri Pacific were conspicuous in the decline, as were a number of less prominent stocks which were marked up in the early dealings Tuesday.

The drop in St. Paul extended to five points. When the nature of the investigation being made by the clearing house association of the affairs between one of the banks and the association became more accurately known and it was announced that no action would be necessary there was a lively scramble on the part of professional shorts to cover, and the rally in the principal active stocks was between one and two points. St. Paul recovered 2 1/2, Missouri Pacific 2 1/4 and Manhattan 2 1/4. But the closing was not free from feverishness and was rather irregular. The money market was not disturbed, the same what easier tone of Monday being maintained. The earlier gains in the market were from causes peculiar to the stocks affected, such as has been the move of these movements for several days past.

The bond market was affected by the late selling, but in a much less degree than stocks. Total sales, par value, \$2,770,000.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, June 26.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 67 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 66 1/2; No. 5 yellow, 65 1/2; No. 6 yellow, 64 1/2; No. 7 yellow, 63 1/2; No. 8 yellow, 62 1/2; No. 9 yellow, 61 1/2; No. 10 yellow, 60 1/2; No. 11 yellow, 59 1/2; No. 12 yellow, 58 1/2; No. 13 yellow, 57 1/2; No. 14 yellow, 56 1/2; No. 15 yellow, 55 1/2; No. 16 yellow, 54 1/2; No. 17 yellow, 53 1/2; No. 18 yellow, 52 1/2; No. 19 yellow, 51 1/2; No. 20 yellow, 50 1/2; No. 21 yellow, 49 1/2; No. 22 yellow, 48 1/2; No. 23 yellow, 47 1/2; No. 24 yellow, 46 1/2; No. 25 yellow, 45 1/2; No. 26 yellow, 44 1/2; No. 27 yellow, 43 1/2; No. 28 yellow, 42 1/2; No. 29 yellow, 41 1/2; No. 30 yellow, 40 1/2; No. 31 yellow, 39 1/2; No. 32 yellow, 38 1/2; No. 33 yellow, 37 1/2; No. 34 yellow, 36 1/2; No. 35 yellow, 35 1/2; No. 36 yellow, 34 1/2; No. 37 yellow, 33 1/2; No. 38 yellow, 32 1/2; No. 39 yellow, 31 1/2; No. 40 yellow, 30 1/2; No. 41 yellow, 29 1/2; No. 42 yellow, 28 1/2; No. 43 yellow, 27 1/2; No. 44 yellow, 26 1/2; No. 45 yellow, 25 1/2; 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FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY J. S. TRIGG
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J. S. TRIGG, ROCKFORD, ILL.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

A dying weed never appeals to our sympathy.

The common house fly is propagated mostly in piles of horse manure.

The state of South Dakota is being transformed in an agricultural sense by the establishment of creameries.

A 40 acre field of popcorn grown last season in central Iowa brought its owner in the handsome return of \$10 per acre.

Roses like to be syringed and washed when the sun shines upon them, in which thing they differ from most other plants.

The usual number of men are going to heaven this season because they have unlimited confidence in the old bull at the head of the herd.

Barring the cholera, there is nothing on the farm so easily raised as a hog. Even the most shiftless farmer can raise a load of hogs of some sort.

The old Adam is never entirely eradicated from the parson who delights in owning a horse fast enough to throw the dust in the eyes of all his parishioners.

It is much easier to plant a shade tree too near the house than it is to cut it down years after, when it becomes a nuisance and a menace to the health of the family.

The only sort of road work which some men will do without pay is to plow up the side of the road to scour the plow which they have left in the field all winter.

There are some gophers in South Dakota, and under the state law the townships pay a bounty for the tails of the little pests. Just one township had to pay the sum of \$600 recently on 17,000 gopher tails.

When a man puts good money into a farm, he does not have to worry about calls for margins or fear that some gang of cutthroats are going to work up a corner and destroy the value of his land.

The sugar beet is the legitimate offspring of climatic conditions where irrigation is a necessity. This explains why beet culture is developing more rapidly in Utah and California than it is in Iowa and Minnesota.

A new swindle in the milk business has cropped out in the state of New York—the removal of the butter fat from the milk by a separator and substitution of an oleo combination therefor. This arrangement beats even the Babcock test.

A man who will cut down a lot of grass Saturday afternoon will not have to argue very long with himself as to whether he should take care of the hay on Sunday. The wrong lay in the cutting Saturday more than in the gathering on Sunday.

One of the best uses to make of good times is to get in good shape to stand a siege of hard times. Lots of people never look at the matter this way, but use present prosperity on the principle "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

No new crop has become more popular during the past three years than the Dwarf Essex rape. It is adaptable to a wide range of latitude and soil conditions and everywhere furnishes a great and most satisfactory forage crop for the sheep and the hogs.

While it is the usual custom to set out a young tree and give it one year's growth before it is top grafted, we find that trees may be very successfully grafted just as soon as they are set out, every tree so grafted by us this spring now making a fine growth.

A miserly sort of an old fellow who had held a big crib of corn for a high price was obliged lately to shell the corn and market it at 35 cents a bushel because the rats had taken possession of the crib and had eaten up all the profit he might have had in his speculation.

Only one tramp has asked food of us this year so far. What are these fellows doing? We do not believe they are working to get an honest living. They probably find it hard picking to beg their way through prosperous agricultural communities, as they rightly should.

We notice the case of a maiden lady in Indiana who has taught a country school for 45 consecutive years. Among her present pupils are the grandchildren of the little folk whom she first taught, and still some people think that woman has no mission in life unless she marries some old stick of a man.

A mechanic—a bricklayer, for instance—who, receiving \$4.50 per day, will strike for higher wages and quit work cannot command a very large measure of public sympathy. Neither does he deserve it.

After you have laid the loss of your little chickens to the weasel, the mink and the skunk, suppose you watch that old house cat. When she gets on to the trick of the business, an old tabby can clean out a brood of young chickens as slick as any wild animal known.

The wornout and abandoned farms of the east may be used and made profitable in either one of three ways—they may be used as poultry farms, be set out to fruit or timber, and many are being bought up as country summer homes by the wealthy citizens of the larger cities.

The fundamental difficulty in the way of securing a more general introduction of the farm separator through the creamery sections of the country is found in the fact that it involves a radical change in existing methods. The creamery men are generally opposed to the farm separator.

The time employed in the growing of five acres of corn if devoted to the care of the home premises would keep any farm homestead in perfect condition and care for a good garden and small fruit. The five acres of corn will be worth, say, \$50, while the other things would be worth \$100 to any man.

An agitation is on foot which will finally result in all eggs being sold by weight and not by count. Queer that this reform has not been brought about before when there is a difference of 50 per cent in the real value of eggs. When this time comes, it will affect the popularity of some of the breeds of fowls.

Illustrating railway methods in England as compared with those in this country, we note that the freight trains on the London and Northwestern railway, one of the big roads of England, only haul on an average 68 tons, while the freight trains on the Pennsylvania railway in this country average 480 tons as a trainload.

The old Bohemian oats swindle, which was one of the longest lived and most successful fakes with which the farmers of the country were ever worked, has died a natural death at last, and we hear no more of it. The ancient lightning rod swindle still lives and will live, we suppose, so long as we have thunderstorms.

A newspaper man once essayed to write an agricultural item and said, having in mind the Darwinian theory, that, if the farmers persisted in removing the horns from their cattle, in the course of time all cattle would be born without horns. He was embarrassed when we asked him if he had ever seen a calf born with horns.

We noticed a late Chicago quotation of 12 cents for packing butter and 20 cents for creamery extras—a difference of 8 cents per pound. Just why there should be any packing house butter at all made is one of the unsolvable dairy problems. All enterprising agricultural communities have quit making 12 cent packing house butter.

The rose breasted grosbeak has a wonderful liking for peas, a sort of depraved appetite in this direction. Not content with stripping the peas from the pods when they become large enough to eat, he likes to nip the tender shoots from the vines just about as soon as they appear above ground. This is a trait peculiar to this bird alone.

We notice that cows which have a supply of rock salt in the pasture appear to be just greedy for a handful of barrel salt as though they did not have access to the rock salt. Try and see if it works that way with you. If this is a fact, it suggests that the dairy cow should be supplied with a larger ration of salt than she gets in the pasture.

In France the vineyardists are using cannon to keep off untimely frosts and disperse and break up threatening hailstorms, while in Algeria the firing of cannon is used successfully to scatter the swarms of grasshoppers. This is a modern paraphrase of the old prophecy that "the sword shall be turned into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks."

We saw a man with a load of shelled corn the other day which he had hauled into market from his farm. He had scattered about three bushels of corn on the highway between his home and the depot all for want of a cloth to cover a crack under the end board of his wagon box. We knew a man who had stolen a load of wheat to be trailed and caught by just such a trick.

We turned over some blue grass sod a short time ago which had not been disturbed for years. Inside of ten days we found squirreltail grass, pigweed, foxtail, purslane and other weeds growing upon the surface of the inverted sod. Where had those seeds been all these years, and why had they not germinated before? Is any one wise enough to answer this question? We are not.

In the sharp competition between the waterway and the railway for the freight traffic of the country the waterway is getting the worst of it. Improvements yet to be made in railway transportation will still further reduce the cost of carriage, and the vast sums being spent by the general government in the attempt to make the rivers of the country navigable is likely to be money thrown away.

INSTINCT VERSUS INTELLIGENCE.

There are not a few men working farms in this country who would make a good trade if they could exchange a little of their human intelligence for a like amount of animal instinct. The instinct of animals and birds leads them to co-operate for mutual protection; it teaches them never to make war on each other; to provide in summer the food which will be needed in winter, or migrate at the proper season. This same instinct is a sure indicator of changing weather, of coming storm, frost and flood. It further makes them true to their mates, kind and considerate to their progeny and, to a very large extent, unselfish in their treatment of their kind. Human intelligence, while rated as of a higher order of development than animal instinct, still lamentably fails to insure in many of its possessors the good qualities above enumerated.

STOCK FOR THE NEW FARM.

The point should be remembered by any man opening up a farm in a new region at all remote from market that he will make headway very much faster by keeping stock of some sort than he will by trying to raise grain to sell. In the newly opened sections pasturage and meadow land are very abundant. We recall the case of an old fellow who 40 years ago located on the Minnesota prairies. All his neighbors went to raising wheat to sell, which they had to haul 40 miles to market. He broke up only just enough of his farm to produce what grain he needed for his own use and devoted all his time to the care of cattle, which buyers took at his door. The result was that he made \$5 where his neighbors made \$1 and made his money with one-half the work.

THE BEST AND THE WORST.

Seven herds of Wisconsin dairy cows were tested the past year to determine the dairy value of each individual animal. The gross income of the best and the poorest cow in each herd is given as follows:

	Best cow.	Poorest cow.
Herd No. 1.....	\$82 23	\$24 07
Herd No. 2.....	66 08	47 25
Herd No. 3.....	68 16	43 79
Herd No. 4.....	58 70	\$1 69
Herd No. 5.....	61 28	28 40
Herd No. 6.....	77 21	30 32
Herd No. 7.....	48 28	22 25

The herds tested averaged eight cows each. This test may be taken as a fair illustration of the variation in the productive ability of the average dairy herd, the best cows showing a large margin of profit, and the poorest ones eating a good share of the profit up.

INDIANS NOT FARMERS.

Indians as agriculturists have not been a very great success. The fact is the red man does not like to work, in which respect he resembles very many of his white brothers. Then, from time immemorial the squaw, by custom and tradition, has been regarded as the bearer of burdens and the worker of the red man's household. Some of the tribes in the Indian Territory, a small remnant of one or two tribes in Wisconsin, with a few of the Chippewas of northern Minnesota, represent about all the Indians which have adopted modern methods of agriculture successfully.

THE RUSH TO THE CITIES.

One of the most discouraging features of American social economics today is the persistence with which poor people will crowd into our municipalities, where conditions for existence and the rearing of families are wholly bad, when a wide and beautiful country region would welcome them with the means to live and an abundance of room, pure water, pure air and good food. Instead they swarm like rats in the festering tenement slums of the cities, a menace to the health of the city and not infrequently to its peace and good government.

TURN HIM DOWN.

You might just as well turn down the persistent and shiftless borrowing neighbor and be done with it. Neighborly friendship is purchased at too high a figure when held on such terms. It will be a good thing for the borrower, too, for then he will be forced to provide for his own needs and will take better care of his own tools than he does of yours. Neighborly accommodation should be extended to the fullest to all save the fellow who is trying to work you—you know whom we mean—and he should be turned down.

CROWS AND THE CORNFIELDS.

The corn crop has one enemy in the eastern states which the west is free from—namely, the crow. We have never known a western cornfield to be raided by crows after the crop was planted and just as it was coming up, while in the east the crow sits on the fence waiting for the corn to show itself; this because of the greater abundance of crow food in the west. Still, at the rate crows are multiplying in the west, it will not be long until this question will have to be met by western corn growers.

MISTAKEN IN THE BIRD.

We note several references in the papers of the west to flocks of passenger pigeons being seen at various points. We think that the observers in these cases are mistaken in the identity of the bird and that what they thought was the wild pigeon was the golden plover, a bird which migrates in flocks and which has the same irregular line of flight as the pigeon. It is doubtful if there is a single flock of wild pigeons left north of Kentucky and almost equally doubtful if there are any south of that line.

J. S. Trigg

WHITE HOUSE M. D.'S.

SKILLFUL PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE ATTENDED MRS. M'KINLEY.

Army and Navy Represented at Bedside of President's Wife—Surgeon General Sternberg and Medical Inspector Rixey Men of Experience.

In his days of anxiety and nights of vigil at the bedside of his stricken wife President McKinley has been sustained by the certainty that whatever human skill could do to prolong the life of his consort and to strengthen her was not being left undone.

It is interesting to note that both branches of the fighting arms of our government are represented in the home of their commander in chief. The two chief physicians of Mrs. McKinley are Drs. Presley Marion Rixey and George M. Sternberg. Dr. Sternberg's name is well known to the public, for he is surgeon general of the United States army and one of the leaders of his profession in America.

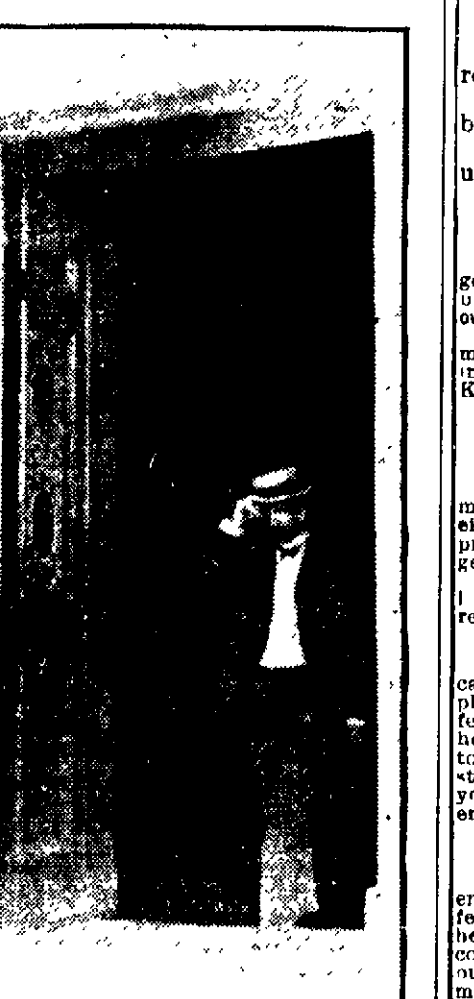
Dr. Rixey represents the navy. His rank is that of a commander, and he is one of the 15 medical inspectors of his



branch of the service. Dr. Rixey is a native of Virginia and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy from that state in 1874. He is about 50 years old. Dr. Rixey obtained his present commission in 1900 and is stationed at the naval dispensary, Washington. He is a careful, methodical physician and enjoys the entire confidence of the president and his wife. Dr. Rixey accompanied the presidential party on the recent unfortunate western trip. Mrs. McKinley began the journey leaning on Dr. Rixey's arm. Honors have crowded thick and fast upon General Sternberg during his long professional career, earned by his splendid record and his devotion to the science of medicine. The surgeon general of the army is now 63 years old. He is a native of New York state. He studied medicine in the office of a physician at Cooperstown, N. Y., and also took a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, connected with Columbia university, being graduated in 1860.

Sternberg became an assistant surgeon in the Union army in 1861 and served throughout the civil war, winning a brevet for faithful and meritorious services. His advance in the service was steady, and in 1893 he became surgeon general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general. General Sternberg won an additional brevet in 1877 for gallant services in the Indian wars.

General Sternberg has written much upon medical and sanitary subjects, and his works are considered stand-



SNAP SHOT OF DR. RIXEY LEAVING WHITE HOUSE.

ards. He has received the honorary degree of doctor of letters from the University of Michigan and from Brown university. He has frequently represented our government abroad and is considered by physicians one of the representative American members of their profession. General Sternberg will reach the age limit and will be retired next year.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs. Cluster's battleground and ten colored maps showing the location of the various tribes dating back to 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Special Train to San Francisco, via Chicago & Northwestern R'y. to leave Chicago, Tuesday, July 9th, 11.30 p.m. Stops will be made at Denver, Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake, passing en route the finest scenery in the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains. Party will be limited in number and under personal direction of Tourist Department, Chicago & Northwestern R'y. Only \$50 round trip, with choice of routes returning. Send stamp for illustrated itinerary and map of San Francisco to D. W. Aldridge, 231 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho

are the states to which a large immigration is now directed. You should take advantage of the opportunities, and the greatly reduced rates. This wonderful country, fully and accurately described and illustrated in a new booklet with a large map, which will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in postage by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS

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DR. KUTCHIN, Ex-U. S. Surgeon, Columbus, Ohio. Is a graduate of two of the leading medical colleges in America. Licensed by the State of Ohio.

DOCTOR KUTCHIN

20 Years Experience. Recognized by the entire medical fraternity as the LEADING AND MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECIALIST IN THE WORLD.

He cures sick men and women, and has an established reputation for honesty and reliability. He keeps his promises. The Bible says: "In the mouths of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here are several witnesses. Dr. Kutchin has hundreds of such testimonials, but never publishes a name unless asked to do so. Read what these cured and happy people have to say.

WHY DON'T YOU SEE THE DOCTOR BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE?

SNATCHED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

I was desperately ill for several years with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had 44 good doctors as I could get in this part of the country, but they did not help me. I was bloated so I could not walk; my feet were swollen so I could only wear a big pair of father's overboots; I was almost blind, and the doctors gave me up to die.

My father took me to Dr. Kutchin, and while he would not promise to cure me, he gave me treatment. I have doctored with him for 4 months. Now I can go any place and am improving so rapidly that I feel about as well as ever. I cheerfully recommend Dr. Kutchin. Will answer letters if stamp is enclosed. MRS. CHARLES YANNA YON, Rittman, Ohio.

THIS FRENCHMAN'S EXPERIENCE IS GOOD READING.

Versailles, O., April, 1891. For seven years I never drew a well breath. I took Peruna and all the other patent medicines until I had enough bottles in my house to start a drug store. I tried seven or eight local doctors. Nothing ever helped me. Finally I went to see Dr. Kutchin, and he pronounced my disease Bronchial Catarrh. In three months I gained eighteen pounds. I am getting well as fast as a man can.

Dr. Kutchin is very reasonable in his charges and I would have saved hundreds of dollars if I had gone to him sooner. I advise all the sick to doctor with him, for they will never regret it. JOSEPH SAINTIGNON.

CURED SEVEN YEARS AGO.

I was in deep trouble 7 years ago. In fact, I was about dead. I had a bad case of catarrh of the stomach and disease of the kidneys. I could not do any work without playing out. I was bloated, nervous, sleepless, with pain in my back and all-gone feeling. I used to get up in the morning more tired than when I went to bed. Nothing helped me. I had often heard of Dr. Kutchin and I determined to go and see him. He took my case and cured me. I owe my life to him. This was six years ago. I keep well and strong. My advice to the sick is—go and see Dr. Kutchin. If he can't do you good he will tell you so. He is reliable in every way, and you can depend on him. I will answer letters enclosing stamp. H. G. ABELL, Cortland, Ohio.

ONE PATENT WRITES.

"I was brought up on a farm, but at 20 was a nervous wreck. I was morose, despondent and gloomy, nervous, sunken eyes with dark circles; no ambition; cold hands and feet; memory poor; back weak; dragging feeling in joints; varicose; enlargement of the heart; half loose; pimples on face. My hollow cheeks, stooping form and downcast countenance revealed the blight of my existence. Doctors treated me for consumption, but did not help me. I was recommended by a friend to Dr. Kutchin. His treatment made me a different man. I was radically and permanently cured. My nerves became strong—my blood pure—gained 15 pounds—eyes bright and cheerful—a new life opened up, and I felt myself a man in every respect—mentally and physically."

The doctor has been visiting this county for eight years.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, July 4, 1901

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, JULY 9

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS, O.

Latest News—Now is the time to Subscribe.

LESSON TO YOUTH

Mayor Says the Fourth Must be Observed.

PATRIOTISM IS TAUGHT.

Men are Made Better Citizens, He Thinks, and Children are Doubly Benefited by a Celebration of the Day—Needs About \$125—Has Begun Soliciting.

"A Fourth of July celebration is a lesson in patriotism," said Mayor Wise, Monday morning. "It reminds us of our glorious history, and of those men who were giants among giants. The memory of these heroes it is our duty to keep green. The average child learns much that he will remember about the history of the nation on a Fourth of July. If there's lots of booming of cannon and other things to ask questions about. Therefore we've got to have a Fourth of July celebration in this city. Besides we want to keep our people at home on that day, and the best way to do it is to assure them that there will be doings here as well as elsewhere.

"I have received many inquiries from citizens who want to know whether there will be anything in the way of a celebration. I have a catalogue on hand, and the pyrotechnic display that I think we ought to have will cost about \$125 or so. I am going to start out with a subscription list this afternoon, and I have sufficient faith in the patriotism of the people to feel assured that the amount can be gotten without great difficulty."

Other citizens are taking a great interest in preparations for the celebration of the Fourth. Canalers have come forth with their annual suggestion of a sham naval battle on the Ohio canal. They declare that it would be the best feature of the programme, and would bring people to the town from far and near. "Got a few cannon," they say, "and two old boats. Get men into the toys that are sealike, and then do your firing. It'd be all right."

Mayor Wise is also interesting himself in the proposed Labor Day celebration. "I would suggest," remarked he, today, "that the Trades and Labor Assembly take two days. Have the speaking and the celebrating on Labor Day, and then have a field day on the following day. We have all kinds of athletes here, and it would be a good thing for all concerned if something of the sort were to be done."

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Death of a Well Known Canton Business Man.

CANTON, June 24.—F. D. Liggett, formerly engaged in the clothing business in this city, died at the home of his son, in Cleveland, last Saturday, after a lingering illness. Mr. Liggett came to Stark county in 1875, from Center county, Pa., and conducted a clothing store in Canal Fulton until 1896, when he came to this city. He was a member of Elliott lodge, F. and A. M., of Canal Fulton, and the members of that organization which have charge of the funeral, which will take place in Canal Fulton.

The old Theatre Comique building, latterly known as the Central Music hall, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The interior is a total wreck, and the loss will amount to several thousand dollars. The building has been unoccupied for the past six weeks, and the fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

In the case of Wissmar vs. the Postal Telegraph Company, in which action was brought to collect \$1,200, alleged to be due as wages, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$62.50.

Bids were received on Saturday by the county commissioners for the erection of a reservoir at the infirmary. The Massillon Bridge Company bid \$5,200 and the Canton Bridge Company \$5,155. The contract was not awarded. The bids are considered to be high.

Two attaches of the White House are at the McKinley home in North Market street, getting the house in readiness for the return of the President and Mrs. McKinley. They are expected to reach this city before the Fourth of July.

Upon the adjournment of court, Saturday Judge McCarty dismissed the jury for the May term of court. He complimented the work of the jurors and said that the jury had been one of the best ever impaneled in common pleas court.

Mayor Robertson has issued an order to the police to prefer charges against all persons driving horses at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour on the streets of the city.

At the Prohibition convention on Saturday, Chas. B. Heckman, of Massillon, was nominated for county auditor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Joseph Rabstock to Margaret Rabstock, lot 873, first ward, \$300.

Thomas Burd to John A. Shoemaker, lots 1068 and 1069, first ward, \$375.

W. A. Pitzkecker to James Porritt, lot 1906, second ward, \$600.

Mary C. Grabill to S. Howard Ammerman, part of lot 211, third ward, \$2,000.

Anna S. Shufelt to R. J. Pumphrey, lot 51, third ward, \$5,000.

Nellie B. Dennison to John A. Seiler, 1-5 acre and part of lot 277, fourth ward, \$3,000.

Joseph Shisler's heirs to John W. Smith, 101 acres, Sugar Creek township, \$3,000.

Joseph Royer to John Jacobs, 6.97-100 acres, Tuscarawas township, \$260.

W. D. Jones to John Featheringham, one acre, Tuscarawas township, \$60.

Day & Lynch to David Y. Roebuck, 150 acres, Tuscarawas township, \$6,500.

Joseph Agnes to Veronica Uhl, lots 7 and 8 in Navarre, \$450.

Veronica Uhl to Michael Wagner, lots 7 and 8, Navarre, no consideration given.

Samuel Albright to Philip Danner, lots 258 and 259, Canal Fulton, \$1,300.

L. Harter heirs to E. G. Krause & Co., 14 7/8-100 acres, Lawrence township, \$960.

FRY BADLY BEATEN.

Alleged Assailant Arrested and in Jail.

HE COULD NOT GET BAIL.

The Geibels Listen to the Mayor's Peace Talk and Then Embrace Each Other—Joseph Huth Reports the Theft of a Vest and Watch—Mrs. Lenhart Has Her Husband Arrested

Bradley Vawshall, captain of the canal barge M. Burns, was arrested at Navarre Saturday evening by Police-man Ertle, charged with having assaulted and battered John Frye, the dry dock man. Vawshall pleaded not guilty, and being unable to give bond in the sum of \$500, was placed in the city jail. His case will be heard Thursday morning at 9 o'clock by Mayor Wise. Frye is said to be in a serious condition. His face has been so badly beaten that he can scarcely be recognized.

THE GEIBEL CASE.

Nicholas Geibel, of West Brookfield, charged with having abused his wife, appeared before the mayor on Monday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Geibel. The mayor gave them a peacemaker's talk, the charge was withdrawn and the Geibels left like a pair of young lovers.

VEST AND WATCH STOLEN.

A vest containing a silver watch was stolen from the residence of Charles Huth, in North Mill street, on Sunday. The vest and watch belonged to Joseph Huth. The police are investigating.

A CHARGE OF NON-SUPPORT.

Mrs. Olivia Lenhart, of Broom street, in Justice Sibila's court preferred a charge of non-support against her husband, Henry Lenhart. Lenhart waived the preliminary examination Saturday night, and gave bond for \$300 for his appearance in common pleas court. The bond was signed by Lenhart's father.

YIELD MORE TAXES

Equalizers Add \$1,300 to Public Funds.

BOARD HAS ADJOURNED.

The Total Net Increase Made in City Valuations is \$46,510—Board was in Session for Twenty-five Days at a Cost of \$539.36—Made Most of Its Trips Afoot.

The city board of equalization finished its work Monday morning, after being in session twenty-five days, at a cost of \$539.36. The net increase made in the valuations of personal and real property is \$46,510, which amount will yield in taxes about \$1,300. The net gain to the people through the board's operations is slightly less than \$800.

The board this year made most of its trips afoot. On but one occasion was a carriage engaged. At that time considerable distance had to be covered. The expenses of the board have consequently been lighter than usual. In 1900 the board cost \$664.31, and the increase made in valuation was not half that made by this year's board. In 1898 the expenses of the board was \$780.76. The present board is composed of President Godfrey Maier, Vice President Edward Gleitsman, Henry Wetter, A. H. Boerngen, Henry Vogt and John Gow, sr. John B. Wert is the deputy auditor.

ADDITIONS IN DETAIL.

The additions to valuations made by the board are here given in detail:

First ward—Personal property, \$6,525; on new structures, \$4,750.

Second ward—Personal, \$12,355; new structures, \$2,450.

Third ward—Personal, \$12,410; new structures, \$8,060.

Fourth ward—Personal, \$335; new structures, \$75.

Total increases—Personal, \$31,615; new structures, \$15,885.

REDUCTIONS.

No reductions were made in the valuations of first and second ward property. In the third ward a reduction of \$90 in personal property was made. In the fourth ward there was a personal property reduction of \$200 and a reduction of \$150 on new structures.

4th of July Rates on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry.

Tickets at one fare for the round trip, will be sold July 3rd and 4th good until July 5th, from all stations within a radius of 200 miles.

Excursions to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines.

July 8th and 9th, for State Democratic Convention of Ohio, excursion tickets to Columbus will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until July 11th.

Read the "want" columns daily.

THE BLEEDING CURE.

A RELIC OF THE MEDICAL METHODS OF A CENTURY AGO.

The Barbarous Practice of "Cupping" Suffering Humanity Still Has Its Adherents—The Operation a Somewhat Delicate One.

One hundred years ago the sovereign balm for every ill, from fainting to fever, was bleeding. The wonder is that a human race was left to admit the folly of the practice. It was the correct method of the day, recommended and employed by the best physicians of the time. The surgeon who attended George Washington in his last illness first set about bleeding his august patient. The story is that he took several cups of blood from the vigorous arm of Washington and then diagnosed the case. Washington died. Some say that if he had not been bled he probably would have lived.

The cry comes. But that was a century ago! In sharp contrast stands the wonderful advances made by modern surgery. Thankfully it may be said that such is the truth. But sometimes customs die hard, and today the doctrine of "cupping" has devotees as faithful as those who gave up their life sustaining fluid in Washington's time. This is a startling statement. The writer would have been skeptical if he had not learned its truth himself.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries this gruesome form of treatment was the work of the barber. That guild has maintained its prerogative into the twentieth century. In a certain little side street in New York, crushed between two towering brick buildings, stands a timid story and a half frame house. The suggestive striped pole which emblazons the art of the dweller within hangs over the walk. In the window jumps a sign bearing the word "Cupping." If today were set back to 1700, the pole alone would tell the story. Times, they say, have changed, and so the sign.

The barber is a German. He was much surprised at the question asked. Everybody knew that cupping was a necessity, especially in the spring, he said. Sometimes, he added, he was so busy that little time remained for his shaving and hair cutting of customers.

"Ach, yes," said the barber, "it keeps me a busy man. How strange you say that you thought it no longer was practiced. People come here morning, noon and night every day, but mostly do they come here in the spring and fall. It is then that the blood needs drawing off. If you have a pain in your head, you come to me. I take my little cup, burn the air in it out, push down my little knives just behind your ear on the neck, and when the cup is full I take it away. If your headache is not better yet, I take another cup, so be it that the bleeding stop not, upon the other side. Maybe your back pains; I cut you a little on the side. Your arm pains; I draw the blood from your wrist."

The barber bared his arm. The skin was crossed with tiny, pale nicks, like those one sees on the wrist of a morphine victim.

"Twelve is the number of cups I draw at one sitting," the barber said. "It is a bad pain that will not be gone then. If you come again the next day with the pain, I draw off more until the ache has disappeared completely."

The cups look like sherry glasses with the stems removed. The knife, or lancet, is arranged like a name stamp. Pressure on a spring plunger drives the little blades, which are arranged in pairs or triplets, into the skin. It is here that the skill of the operator comes into play. When the incisions are made in the neck too violent, a tap on the plunger might mean the severing or wounding of an artery. Pressure too light would not let the blood flow fast enough. The barber must have a trained touch.

Upon the condition of the cup much depends. The air is exhausted by means of a tiny alcohol flame. This makes a vacuum. The cup is pressed on lightly, but firmly. The blood rushes under the skin beneath its rim; then, like a flash, the little knives are pushed down, and the bleeding begins. The operator never takes more than 12 cups at one sitting. That would mean perhaps a half pint of blood.

This system of bleeding for human ailments harks back to the earliest times. All through the middle ages it was the healing balm for the sufferings of mankind. The ancients firmly believed that the loss of blood in this manner drew from their systems the "noxious humors" which afflicted them. The advent of the modern school of medicine and surgery did away with the process as a universal therapeutic measure. It was not until the nineteenth century was nearly half completed, however, that physicians abandoned it as a practice.—New York Tribune.

A Trait of the Sex.

A traveling man who had been absent on a long trip just returned, and his 4-year-old daughter would not at first come near him. Every time he approached her she ran away. The father finally sat down on the floor and, picking up some toy dishes, asked his daughter to come and play party with him.

This had the desired effect, and the child came and played with her parent, who asked her why she didn't come to him before.

"Oh, papa," replied the youngster, "I'm so shy."—Pittsburg Press.

Sweeping.

A young man who had just entered the office of Jeremiah Mason, the great New Hampshire legal luminary, to study law asked him where he should begin. Mason, pointing to the books on the library shelves, answered laconically, "Anywhere."

WOMEN AND DREAMS.

Superstition That Is Rife Even Among the Educated Fair Sex.

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are nevertheless a number of young women who converse flatteringly, if not eloquently, in three languages, and who read Spencer and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dreambook with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing.

With a credulity worthy of a negro mammy, if their sleep has been visited with unusual visitors they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly open and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado; she is far from feeling, "I don't care," she says to herself, by way of bolstering up her courage, "I am not superstitious, anyway, and I don't believe in such arrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same for days until her troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and shaking for days after in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dreambook on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but nevertheless, after she has had a visit of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She is an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream. She doesn't call herself superstitious—of course no woman does, not even the one who wouldn't walk under a ladder—but her friends do and make light of her until she exposes some fetch of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward. —Baltimore American.

Paying the Landlord.

The proprietor of one of the new apartment houses near Fifth avenue has paid a rather heavy penalty for having a cartoonist as one of his tenants. The artist wanted some changes made in the decoration of his apartment, and the proprietor declined to make them. The proprietor's features are pronounced, and he wears long, flowing side whiskers. His face, distorted to suit the cartoonist's fancy, has appeared nearly every week in one of the comic papers. Sometimes the proprietor figures as the villain and again as the countryman who is bunked every week in the pages of this publication. The cartoonist lets the whiskers grow from week to week; then, just as his victim imagines that they will grow so long that his friend will not recognize him, the artist trims the whiskers down again. The proprietor of the apartment house has concluded that the only way in which he can get even with the cartoonist is to put in a bill for services as model.—New York Sun.

Disheartening.

Even the clergyman, noble and inspiring as his vocation is, has now and then his bad moments.

"Oh, sir," said a poor woman to a Scotch minister, who was by no means a popular preacher, "well do I like the day when you give us the sermon."

"Indeed!" said the minister, flushing with pleasure. "I wish there were more like you, my good woman. It is seldom I hear such words from any one."

"Maybe their hearing's stronger than mine, sir," said the woman promptly, "but when you preach I can always get a good seat."—Youth's Companion.

Dr. Penner's GOLDEN RELIEF
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Sprains, etc., are all cured by this ointment.
INFLAMMATION
Sore throat, Headache (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold Sores, Felons, etc., etc.
"Colds," "Forming Fevers," GRIP.
CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT
In one to thirty minutes.
The size, size by mail 6c. Fredonia, N. Y.
For Sale by J. T. Balzly.

DOE WAH JACK



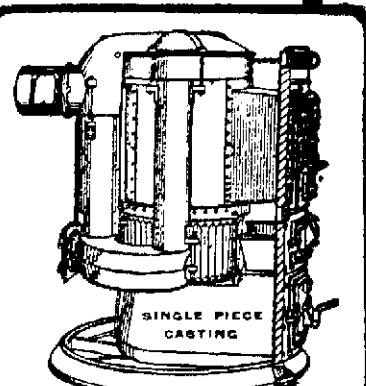
"Just as good a Furnace as the Round Oak is a Stove"

Round Oak Furnaces are as honestly made as the famous Round Oak Stove. The same careful painstaking fitting of every joint, door and draft—the same daily inspection of material and test of the completed heater. Like the Round Oak Stoves the

Round Oak Furnace

is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. It is the only furnace that burns any kind of fuel, wood, hard and soft coal and the only furnace that burns all the fuel—all the cases and most of the smoke. The price is reasonable. Send for the free Round Oak Furnace book.

ESTATE OF
P. D. BECKWITH,
Dowagiac, Mich.
Makers of Beckwith's Round Oak, the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnace with outer casing removed.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Massillon by A. J. Paul.

SMOKE THE

BUCKEYE

Celebrated 5 CENT CIGAR. (Union Made.)

Manufactured by

U. S. MILLER

176 W. Main St., Massillon. FARMERS PHONE

Monarch Shirt Waist

Solves the Question.

We want you to see this Shirt Waist, which for comfort and practicability has no equal. We also call your attention to the following advantages.

This Shirt Waist is worn over the suspenders, the waist band fastened just below the upper edge of the trousers, with the front arranged to suit wearer.

It becomes evident that the trousers are entirely supported from the shoulders, with the suspenders concealed. The adjustment of this waist is simple in every respect.

New Patterns only \$1 & \$1.50

Doll's Hat & Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., \$400 to \$600
14 " " Chester " " 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " " 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight " " 250 " 450
7 " " George " " 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St. " " 300
18 " " off Akron St. " " 150
8 " " off Waechter St. \$150- 200
1 lot on East Oak Street.
Also lots on Woodland Ave.,
Pear St., Tremont St., Center and
Superior St.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Dinner Ware Away Down!

100-piece Decorated Dinner Set, regular price \$18.00

NOW \$14.39.

\$16.00 Set now \$12.39. \$15.00 Set now \$12.39. \$12.00 Set now \$10.39. \$10.00 Set now \$8.19. \$9.00 Set now \$6.89. \$8.00 Set now \$5.49.

Chamber Sets One-Fourth Off!

All ware guaranteed for 25 years. Above prices good until further notice.

Second Floor, 31 East Main Street.

S. F. WEFLER.

THE BEE HIVE

THE BEE HIVE



An Extraordinary Sale of Silks



IT COMMENCED WITH A RUSH OF BUYERS FRIDAY MORNING.

This is the SILK EVENT of the year and the people are eagerly taking advantage of the underprice offers made on choice new silks. Don't miss this great opportunity.

Over Eight Thousand Yards of the Most Seasonable Sorts of Silks at.....

= = = A Third to a Half Under Price.

FOLLOWING ARE THE KINDS AND PRICES:

at 25c	Choice new Patterns in Foulards and Wash Silks—Stripes and figures	at 98c	Brocades and Taffetas: Black Satin Duchess and Fancy Louisines.
at 39c	Fancy Taffetas and Kaiki Corded Waist Silks in Stripes and plain.	at 69c	and \$1.47 Black Grenadines in the latest designs worth \$1.50 to \$2.50 to be closed out in this sale at 98c and \$1.47 a yard.
at 49c	Lace Stripe Taffetas, Foulards and Brocades, also black Surahs, Moires and Taffetas.	at 98c	One lot of Black Dress Goods values from \$1.00 to \$1.25: Crepes, Etamines, Nun's Veiling, etc.
at 69c	Peau de Soie, Foulards, Plain Taffetas Fancy Striped and Figured Taffetas in black and colors and Black Satin Duchess.		One lot of Fancy Black Dress Goods worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 yd. Silk Crepes, Nun's Veiling, Brilliantines and fancy Brocades and stripes.
at 98c	Fancy Taffetas in stripes, figures and brocades: Black Peau de Soie and black		

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT IS ON
SALE at Bahney's Book Store, Ham-
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Hanklin's News stand in
North Mill street.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1901.

Farming reports show that the winter wheat crop is now absolutely assured. The harvests, now in progress all over the wheat belt, and the results of the threshing after the harvest show that the crop is turning out fully as large as was expected. The quality of the grain is said to be very high.

The American Economist says that during 1900 there were 526,038 cases of 11,572,726 pairs of shoes shipped from Brockton, Mass. Shoe factory workers average over \$2 a day, even the female workers averaging \$1.75 a day. There are no abandoned farms around Brockton, and there is no need of barefoot boys and girls.

Our increase of exports during the fiscal year 1901 over the preceding year will approach \$100,000,000. This, too, has been done without any sacrifice of a single American industry or the loss of a single job. Were our exports to Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian islands included as formerly, \$20,000,000 could be added to the above amount, which is in itself very satisfactory, considering the war in China.

Senator Foraker's speech at the opening session of the Republican state convention contained an eloquent tribute to the achievements of President McKinley's administration. It also made plain the importance of a Republican victory in Ohio this year, because of the moral effect it will have upon the carrying out of the administration's plans and policies with reference to our insular possessions, now known and definitely outlined, but not yet complete.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that if American woolen manufacturers were wiped out of existence the American wool grower would find it hard to survive. The present duties on wool and woollens exist only by the co-operation of growers and manufacturers, and if the dark days of 1894-97 do return it will be because these two great interests have allowed themselves to be set by the cars by interested politicians who hope to ride in again to power over the destruction of both industries.

Nothing more shocking than the tragic death of Adelbert S. Hay has been recorded by the press for some time, and universal sympathy will go out toward the grief-stricken family of the unfortunate young man. A life of unusual promise has been cut short. During his limited career Mr. Hay succeeded in winning not only the commendation of his official superiors for the faithful performance of duty in a position of great trust and responsibility, but the confidence and good will of the general public. It is safe to say that had he lived the country would have heard more of him.

Saturday witnessed two terrific storms in different localities. In Pittsburg and its vicinity wind, rain and lightning cost three lives and caused widespread and enormous financial loss. In the southern portion of West Virginia a cloud-burst created terrible havoc, washing away whole villages and causing the death of at least two hundred people. Last week Massillon was visited by a storm in which the combination of rain and electricity did considerable damage, but fortunately, with one sad exception, there was no loss of life. The terrifying features of the storm, however, will not soon be forgotten by Massillon residents, and memories of the exciting experiences of that occasion will furnish a fairly accurate idea of what the elements accomplished on Saturday in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The thorough organization and earnest effort which are so essential to success in political contests are insured by the satisfactory outcome of the Republican state convention. Those who were disappointed at the withdrawal of Judge Caldwell from the contest for renomination cannot fail to thoroughly understand the reasons for that withdrawal, and must agree that the selection of Senator Carl L. Nippert as the candidate for lieutenant governor was a sensible one. Judge Caldwell's supposed affiliation with the brewery interests might have weakened the ticket had he been renominated. Senator Nippert's nomination will strengthen the ticket in Hamilton county and practically insures the election of ten members of the House and three members of the Senate in that county to the Republicans. Judge Nash received his renomination for governor by acclamation, a compliment which he justly deserved. The

remainder of the ticket is thoroughly satisfactory. The business of the convention was well and quickly done.

THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.

In the editorial department of the Review of Reviews for July, Dr. Shaw discusses the enormous growth of American capital in the last four years. The following paragraphs serve to illustrate the almost revolutionary nature of the change in America's financial and economic relations to Europe:

"It is to be noted that the interest account of Europe against the United States is steadily diminishing, because Americans have been using their surplus wealth during recent years to buy back their own securities. The process by which this comes about is, of course, indirect and not perceived by the average man. It represents, none the less, one of the strongest currents in the financial and business world for four years past.

"The great railroad corporations in particular are observing the fact that, whereas their payments of interest on bonds and on dividends on shares of stock a few years ago went in large proportion to foreign holders, they now go in the main to people living in the United States. The absorption of our best American railway and other standard securities by American investors has been quite widely distributed, but it has been particularly noticeable in the case of great financial and fiduciary institutions like the principal insurance companies. Furthermore, the very process and policy of railway amalgamation has of itself created a large and determined demand for railway securities in this country on the part of the interests seeking to control specified properties for the sake of bringing about their absorption, or else their operation in harmony with other companies. Our trade balances for the last four years have aggregated about \$2,400,000,000—a sum about equal to the total of the balances in our favor for the preceding twenty years."

GOVERNOR'S STATEMENT.

Only Fifty Killed, and Outside Aid is Not Needed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 26.—[By Associated Press]—Governor White today issued a public notice that the loss of life in the flooded district will not exceed fifty, and that there is no distress which the railroads and coal operators can not take care of. While thankful for the generous offers of aid, he does not regard it as necessary to call for outside assistance.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

Property Valued at Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Destroyed.

MAYFIELD, Ky., June 26.—[By Associated Press]—A fire starting in B. F. Kris & Co.'s coopershop, last night, caused a loss of \$200,000. Six blocks were burned, including \$75,000 worth of tobacco in rehandling houses. There was very little insurance, except \$10,000 on tobacco. No lives were lost.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The Wife of Edward Ruthven Cuts Her Throat.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—[By Associated Press]—The wife of Edward Ruthven, who is to be executed on Friday for the murder of Patrolman Shipp, at Cleveland, attempted to commit suicide today by cutting her throat. She is serving a two-year term in the penitentiary for receiving stolen goods.

TWO PER CENT. INCREASE.

Thirty Thousand Workmen Are Benefited.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—[By Associated Press]—A conference of the American Tin Plate Company and the American Tin Company Protective Association agreed on a scale which gives two per cent. advance, to go into effect July 1. The advance affects thirty thousand workmen.

MANY INJURED.

Police and Rioters Have a Pitched Battle.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 26.—[By Associated Press]—A thousand striking laborers had a brisk encounter with the police today, in which eleven policemen and twenty rioters were injured. Rioters tried to drive off the men working on street improvements.

SIX HUNDRED LIVES.

Sections Not Yet Visited Suffered From Recent Floods.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—[By Associated Press]—A special to the Dispatch from Williamson, W. Va., says that the Dry Fork region suffered greater damage than any other section by the recent flood, and that the loss of six hundred lives is a conservative estimate.

OUT DRIVING.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. McKinley took a drive with the President this forenoon.

BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS.

Low Rates, Direct Line, Excellent Train Service via Queen & Crescent Route.

W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Read the "want" columns daily.

TOLD BY BOTTLES.

Story of Prosperous Year For Glass Trade.

THE CITY'S TOTAL OUTPUT.

The Number of Bottles Produced by the Three Concerns in Massillon in Ten Months is 26,716,000—Many Workmen Have Earned \$1,800 During That Time.

The factories of Reed & Company, the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company and the Rhodes Glass Bottle Company will shut down for the remainder of the summer next Saturday. A few days later the blowers employed by the various concerns will draw the reserve money due them in wages for their season's work. In some cases this will amount to \$1,000. It is a rule with glass companies to pay the blowers \$20 a week regularly, and to withhold the remainder of the amount due them, making a settlement at the close of the season. Many glassblowers have earned \$1,800 during the past ten months, and the average workman has made \$1,600 if he worked steadily.

L. S. Stoehr, of Reed & Company, said today that the output of that company's work this year will be 17,500,000 bottles, the heaviest in the history of the concern. Last year the output was 16,000,000 bottles. The company's pay roll for the past ten months shows that wages earned aggregate \$200,000.

H. F. Pocock, of the Massillon Bottle and Glass Company, gives the output of that concern's plant as 8,352,000 bottles. Wages aggregated \$100,000. The company now has three factories in operation, the first having begun work Sept. 12; the second, Oct. 16; the third, Dec. 26. Next year, Mr. Pocock says, the capacity of the plant will be 140,000 gross bottles, and the force of workmen will be doubled. The blowers alone will number 108. Tanks of the factories now in use will be enlarged, and a night force will be put on.

F. R. Shepley, of the Rhodes Glass Bottle Company, whose plant has been in operation but a few months, states that 864,000 bottles have been produced. The total number of bottles that shall have been made in Massillon during the ten months expiring June 29 will be, in round numbers, 26,716,000.

STAKING GROUND FOR FACTORY.

The site for the proposed factory of the Rhodes Bottle Company is being staked off today, and the excavating will be commenced shortly. The contract for the brick work has been let to Albert Wendling, who will begin building the stack next week. Owing to difficulty in securing building blocks, the construction of the main structure will not be begun until in August.

PLANT BEING MOVED.

The property of the Farmers Manufacturing Company is now being moved to Sebring, where the concern will hereafter be located. By Thursday evening, a member of the company stated, all of the machinery and appurtenances will have been removed. R. F. James, of the company, states that for the present the members of the company will not take their families from Massillon. He says that ten workmen will leave the city to continue in the employ of his company.

LABORERS ON A STRIKE.

Water Company Employees Ask for an Eight-Hour Work Day.

Eight laborers employed by the Massillon Water Supply Company in the construction of mains in the second ward went on a strike Monday afternoon. The men were receiving \$1.50 for ten hours' work. They demanded \$1.50 for eight hours and \$1.75 for nine hours. The company refused their demand, and discharged all. One of the number returned to work Tuesday morning.

First Submarine Cable.

Which was made from an ordinary wire insulated with gutta percha, was laid across the English channel about fifty years ago. It was also about the same time that Hostetler's Stomach Bitters, the world renowned dyspepsia cure, was first introduced to the public; and its success as a family medicine during those years almost eclipses that of the submarine cable, while today it stands alone as the one reliable remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. If you are a sufferer from these diseases it is because you have never tried the Bitters. Try it at once if you would be well. It will strengthen your entire system, and produce sound sleep and good health must naturally follow.

PLAN YOUR SUMMER OUTING NOW.

Improved Service to Michigan Summer Resorts. The floating palaces of the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company are more beautiful than ever this season and have many added conveniences. The parlors and staterooms are newly furnished, and traveling is made delightful over this popular route. Their service has been improved and now make good connections with all railroads at each of their ports. Send 3c. stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHAEZT, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Miss Maude Dickens, Parsons, Kans., writes: "I suffered eight years with asthma in its worst form. I had several attacks during the last year and was not expected to live through them. I began using Foley's Honey and Tar and it has never failed to give immediate relief." Rider & Snyder.

A FOOT AMPUTATED.

Frank Clark Undergoes Operation at the Hospital.

Frank Clark, of 254 East Tremont street, at the Aultman hospital, Tuesday morning, underwent an operation for the removal of a foot, just above the ankle. The operation was performed by Dr. R. J. Humphrey and Dr. C. P. Wolf. Some time ago Mr. Clark sustained an injury to a toe, necessitating its amputation. Gangrene set in, affecting the entire foot.

Two Slaves with unpronounceable names allowed something to fall upon them at the works of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, the other day. One had his side and a foot hurt. The other's fingers were injured. Dr. Humphrey dressed their injuries.

THE POLITICAL POT.

Its Seething Contents Grow Hotter Still.

DOWN THE HOWARD GANG!

Every Precinct in Which a Howald Man is a Candidate for Committee—There Is a Bitter Fight—The Socialists Complete Their Ticket—Other Political Notes.

The ticket which the Socialists of Stark county nominated at their meeting in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall, in this city, Sunday, is as follows: For representatives—John T. Jenkins, Massillon; Henry P. Hull, Canton. Sheriff—L. P. Weller, Massillon. Clerk of courts—Henry Lavin, Canton.

Auditor—Nicholas Weltlich, Massillon. Commissioner—James Appleby Tuscarawas township.

Treasurer—J. F. Rehffuss, Massillon. Infirmary director—M. Bosche, Tuscarawas township.

R. Emmet Morgan, of Alliance, candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative, made his first political visit to the city Monday. He is confident he shall be nominated.

The contests for places on the Democratic central committee promise to be the warmest feature of the primary election next Saturday. The well organized effort made to oust "Boss" Howard and his henchmen, is being met with an equally well organized resistance. The fight in Howard's precinct is fiercest, but in every precinct where a Howard man holds sway there is trouble.

The Massillon delegates to the Republican state convention left the city Monday.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Newhouse, Who Attempted Suicide, is Still Alive.

CANTON, June 25.—R. G. Williams, of Alliance, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, announces the following official list of candidates to be voted for at the coming primary election:

Sheriff, Peter Smith, Massillon. Auditor, J. H. Kauffman, Canton. Clerk, Charles L. Oberly, Canton.

Commissioner, Leo. J. Brancher, Lawrence township; H. M. Martin, Osnaburg township; Michael Miller, Osnaburg township.

Representative, (two to elect) N. A. Ernst, Canton; R. Emmet Morgan, Alliance; J. W. Pontius, Canton; John G. Warwick, Navarre.

No candidates were formally announced for treasurer or infirmary director.

The following committeemen were chosen for Massillon and Perry township:

Ward 1—A. John Ginther, B. Thos. Kern.

Ward 2—A. Edward Creelton, B. William Wagner.

Ward 3—A. Frank Reese, B. George Franz, C. Clarence Wetter.

Ward 4—Charles Smith. Perry—Massillon precinct, Simon Stephen; Richville, Harry Graber.

Navarre citizens, failing in an effort to have their claims against the W. & L. E. Railway Company adjusted, have placed the matter in the hands of Attorney A. A. Thayer. It seems that the railroad company ran down one of the principal streets of the city of Navarre and took up certain property for its tracks without having the land condemned or in any way securing a title to its right of way. At least this is what is claimed. These citizens have filed fourteen separate petitions in probate court to compel the company to properly condemn the property and pay whatever damages or compensation is due. The hearing is set for July 2.

The contract for the erection of a water tank and tower at the county infirmary has been let to the Canton Bridge Company. It will cost \$5,155.

The following is the Prohibition ticket, as nominated by the convention which met in this city last Saturday: Common pleas judge, Charles F. Bough, of East Liverpool; state senator, John F. Shepard, pastor Presbyterian church, Carrollton; representatives, Jacob Wyandt, of Wilnot, and Robert Robinson, Marlboro; auditor, Charles B. Heckman, Massillon; sheriff, John H. Stamp, Mt. Union; infirmary director, John L. Stoner, New Berlin; surveyor, Henry R. Warner, Stanwood; commissioner, William Ritterspaugh, Canton; clerk of courts, James L. Swan, Canton; treasurer, Christ. Stoner, Alliance.



HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

SOME men economize so closely on the number of words in a telegram that the receiver can not understand it. This is not sensible economy. Neither is it sensible economy to ruin garments of value with cheap soap or powerful chemicals that eat into the fabric. True economy uses Ivory Soap in the laundry. It is the most of pure soap that can be sold for the money. Chemically it is as innocent as water. Yet it does everything you can ask of a soap. Try it!

NEARBY TOWN NEWS.

NEWMAN NOTES.

NEWMAN, June 25.—Miss Edith Foltz, of Canal Fulton, visited at the Jenkins home part of last week.

William Ickes and family, of Columbiana county, spent part of last week with their daughter, Mrs. George Doxey, and family.

Joseph Ralston has secured a position with one of the Massillon grocers. His services began last Saturday.

Mrs. McGee, of Canal Fulton, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. K. Weidner, the past week.

Mrs. M. Adley and Mrs. Peter Murtough, of Navarre, circulated among their many Newman friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Williams, Mrs. Jennie Street and Mrs. Joseph Griffith visited Mrs. Rosannah Morris, who is critically ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Evans, at Bentley.

W. P. Walter has been hired to teach the winter term of our public school.

M. D. Oberlin and William Smith, of Massillon, called on friends Saturday evening.

William Findley is in attendance at the Republican state convention this week.

The baseball festival drew a large crowd and was well patronized.

A RIVERDALE LETTER.

RIVERDALE, June 25.—The heavy rain fall of last Saturday and Monday caused a great deal of damage to corn and potato fields by flooding and washing.

Mrs. Samuel Darr, who has been very ill for a number of weeks, we are pleased to note, is slowly improving.

J. F. Lash is erecting a new barn. The Blough church festival on last Tuesday night was well patronized and those present report a fine time and think the receipts were very satisfactory.

Ernest Smith and wife, of Winesburg, were guests of his parents Sunday.

Miss Drame, of Navarre, was a guest of her uncle, A. O. Shell, Sunday.

The prospects for a fair crop of wheat has prompted a number of farmers of this vicinity to purchase new binders, and it appears that the Deering binder is the favorite.

A son of Jacob Snively, who was injured while taking shelter under a tree struck by lightning near his home during an electric storm last week, is slowly convalescing.

SONNENBERG NEWS.

SONNENBERG, June 26.—A. P. Moser has returned from Indiana, where he has been spending several days with friends.

Mrs. Barb Geager returned to Putnam county last Thursday.

The supervisors are nearly through working on the road.

Farmers are busy picking cherries, but many of them have been lost on account of the recent heavy rains.

Many of our people attended the festival at Stanwood last Saturday.

CAMPOREEK ITEMS.

CAMPOREEK, June 25.—Providence permitting the weather to be favorable, the festival held at Cross Roads last Saturday night proved to be a success. Excellent music was furnished by the Wilnot band. The affair netted \$80.

Services were held last Sunday at the Cross Roads church, the Rev. Mr. Adams officiating.

Joe Landianna, who was working at Cleveland, has returned to Camporeek, where he will spend the summer months.

Children's Day will be celebrated next Sunday at the Cross Roads church, everybody is cordially invited.

S. D. Kurtz made a trial trip last Sunday with his new rubber-tired, stick-seat, Stanhope style buggy.

Daniel Wurtz and family, of Stanwood, visited Harvey Warstler's residence last Sunday.

A singing school was organized at Cross Roads last Sunday night by William Crossland, of Wilnot, with a scholarship of forty.

NORTH LAWRENCE AFFAIRS.

NORTH LAWRENCE, June 26.—The Maccabees Lodge of this place will

celebrate the Fourth of July by holding a picnic in Schuckers' grove, north of town. There will be music by the Burton City band, also a dance in the evening in the rink.

Wallace Dixon and family have moved their household goods to Canton, where he will be employed in the bridge works.

The Daughters of Rebekah held their memorial services last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Mayme Pert, of Columbus, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher.

Wm. Higginbottom, of Rochester, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

The funeral of Mrs. Celia Baker, which took place on Wednesday, was largely attended.

ELTON ITEMS.

ELTON, June 26.—Mrs. Jessie Oplinger Coats left last week for her home in Lorain.

John Youngman and son visited relatives at Clinton on Sunday.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Boughman is very ill.

Mrs. Edward Penman is visiting friends in New York city.

Messrs. Kutcher and Oakleaf and wives were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Boughman on Sunday.

Mrs. Grace Harrold spent several days this week with relatives near Elton.

BROOKFIELD AFFAIRS.

WEST BROOKFIELD, June 26.—Farmers are busy in the hay fields now.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vaughn, of Marlboro, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rayot.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ralston, of Indiana, are visiting friends in this community.

The Misses Bertha Erb and Leota Levers, of Sixteen, made a flying trip to Brookfield Sunday and paid Miss Esth Lyons a fashionable call.

Mrs. Harriet Smith is having her house painted.

A number of our young people attended the poverty social held at the home of William Miller, southwest of this place.

Children's day of the M. E. Sunday school will be held Sunday evening, June 30.

SIXTEEN NEWS.

SIXTEEN, June 26.—Mr. and Mrs. William Harold, of Massillon, spent Sunday at Charles Oberlin's residence.

An ice cream and strawberry festival will be held on the church lawn Saturday evening, June 29. Music will be furnished by the East Greenview band.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Swigert visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eckard Sunday.

A number of our young people attended the festival given at Stanwood Saturday evening.

"A Terrible Explosion"

Of a gasoline stove burned a lady here frightfully," writes N. E. Palmer, of Kirkman, Ia. "The best doctors could not heal the running sore that followed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve entirely cured her." Infalible for cuts, corns, sores, boils, bruises, skin diseases and piles. 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Call at E. S. Craig's, Z. T. Baltzly's or Rider & Snyder's drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

The bilious, tired, nervous man cannot successfully compete with his healthy rival. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous pills for constipation, will remove the cause of your troubles. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street, Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St. L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Ice cream sandwiches sold at Falke's only.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Dr. N. W. Culbertson has returned from a visit to Chicago and DeWitt, Ia.

Miss Maue Pert, of Columbus, is a guest at the Reay residence in Washington avenue.

The North Lawrence ball team met defeat in a game at New Berlin, last Saturday, by a score of 8 to 7.

Mrs. Chauman, of Chicago, is a guest at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Taggart, in Prospect street.

Prof. Samuel J. Kirkwood, a member of the faculty of Wooster University since 1870, died at Albert Lea, Minn., on Monday.

The trustees of Woodlawn cemetery, at Lima, O., have issued notices that no more permits will be issued for burials on Sunday.

Ellis Winner, aged 90 years, was struck and almost instantly killed by a train on the Ohio Central, at Bucyrus, on Monday.

The Misses Anna Grundy and Mae Fox, of Brighton, are visiting at the home of Richard Hankins in East Tremont street.

Thirty boiler makers employed at the shops at Columbiana, are on a strike, having demanded a nine-hour day and extra pay for over-time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Early entertained a small company at their South street home Tuesday evening, in honor of their seventh wedding anniversary.

A special meeting of Clinton lodge, F. and A. M., will be held July 3. Elliott lodge, of Canal Fulton, has been invited to attend. There will be work in the third degree.

Next Sunday morning the members of the M. E. church of Wooster will burn a mortgage of \$18,000 which has been hanging over the church for the past twelve years.

The Rev. Father Burke, of New Berlin, is attending to pastoral duties at St. Mary's church in the absence of the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, who is spending the week at the Pan-American exposition.

Andrew Tinlin, a prominent merchant in the village of Kilgore, Carroll county, shot and killed himself in his store on Tuesday, in the presence of numerous customers. He was in financial difficulties.

Art Simms and "Young" Gibbs, of Cleveland, will meet at Rockport on the evening of July 16 for a twenty-round match to a decision. Cleveland men will back Gibbs heavily, and Simms will have his usual support from Akron friends.

The hauling and distributing of rails and ties for the proposed Nuyarve extension of the Canton-Massillon electric railway will be completed this week. Henry Weible has the contract. It is believed that the construction of the extension will be begun this week.

Fifty Massillon Knights of Columbus attended the initiation of a hundred candidates at Cleveland Sunday. The Knights spent the entire day initiating the applicants. A special train on the C. T. & V. conveyed the Massillonians to Canton, and special electric cars brought them to Massillon at 2 o'clock Monday morning.

David Jones, Harry Hardy and John Clark will leave next week for New York, where they will take passage on the Germanic, bound for Europe. They will spend several weeks in the Old World, mainly in the British Isles. Messrs. Jones and Hardy will put in much time at their former homes in England. Mr. Clark will visit relatives in Ireland.

Miss Anna Fricker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fricker, and Thomas Burd were married at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. F. Cloney officiating. They were attended by Miss Nellie Matthews and William Burd, a brother of the groom. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Burd left for Cleveland, from which city they will leave on a lake tour.

Rear Hawk, one of the Indians connected with Buffalo Bill's show, died in a Youngstown hospital last Sunday. On Tuesday the primitive service of the Indians was carried out in the morgue by Lone Bear, Lake Killer and Iron Tail, who went over from Akron to bury their friend. Later a service was held in St. John's Episcopal church, of which the Indians said they were members.

Col. C. V. Hard and A. M. Parrish, while in Cleveland, had a talk with Frederick T. Pomeroy, the railway financier, with reference to the proposed line from Massillon to Mansfield. Mr. Pomeroy expressed himself as believing that the route was one that would prove a good investment and asked that he be given the first opportunity to finance the road. He expects to take a trip over the line with Mr. Parrish next week. — Wooster Republican.

Miss Celia Gilgannon and James Haley, both of Coshocton, were married at St. Mary's Catholic church at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. The bridesmaid was Miss Margaret Powers, and the groom's best man was H. A. Powers, of this city. The flower girls were the Misses Kittie Powers and Mary Hannan. Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Haley were driven to the Newman home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hannan, where they will remain until tomorrow, when they will go to Coshocton, where they will reside.

The announcement is made upon good authority that the B. & O. is soon to have the much-coveted outlet from Cleveland to the west by means of a connection with the C., L. & W. and its main line at Lodi. A corps of engineers and their assistants are now at work surveying a line between Lodi, a point

on the B. & O., and Lester, a point on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, where the Cleveland branch joins the main line. The connection would give the B. & O. a new and direct route into and out of Cleveland for the west. It is expected the survey will soon be completed and that the work of laying the line may be started by early fall.

EIGHT HOURS THE LIMIT.

Mail Carriers May Work Less, But Never More.

After July 1, according to a new regulation of the postal department, the mail carriers will not be permitted to work more than eight hours in any one day. At present the Massillon carriers are working under a plan of forty-eight hours a week, and the new rule, according to Postmaster Koons, will affect this city materially.

We have our light days and our heavy days said the postmaster today. One day the mails may be light and a carrier will not work nearly eight hours. The next day, however, the mails may be heavier, and he may be compelled to work nine or more, but never more than forty-eight hours in six days. When this new regulation goes into effect the addition of two carriers will have to be allowed or the territory covered will have to be reduced. I don't know what the purpose of the department is in requiring this change, unless it is a desire to have the carriers strictly on an eight-hour basis.

HE SAW FOR HIMSELF.

Colonel Myers Visited Works Which He is Helping to Pay for.

Colonel Fred W. Myers, of Parkersburg, W. Va., will arrive in this city this evening from Prescott, Ariz., whither he recently went to look into the mining interests of the territory and particularly the possibilities of the McCabe Extension Mining and Milling Company, of which Reese M. Ling, a former Massillonian, is secretary, and in which Colonel Myers and many Massillonians and other Easterners are interested. In an interview in "The Prospect," of Prescott, Colonel Myers expressed himself well pleased with what he found at the company's mines.—so well pleased, in fact, that he forthwith doubled his holdings in the concern.

FELL FROM A TREE.

Frank Rastetter Slips and Breaks Some Bones.

Frank Rastetter, of 232 North street, employed in Joseph Snyder's saloon and restaurant, fell from a cherry tree at the home of his father, north of the city, Sunday, fracturing both bones of the left leg between the knee and ankle. The ankle was also much injured. Dr. D. S. Gardner reduced the fracture. Mr. Rastetter was picking cherries.

THE SOCIALISTS MEET.

It is Decided to Put a County Ticket in the Field.

Stark county Socialists held a meeting in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Sunday. Several were present from Canton and elsewhere. A county ticket was made up. Some of the candidates are Massillon men.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOSEPH STANSBURY.

Joseph Stansbury, aged about 37 years, a brother of T. H. Stansbury and A. C. Stansbury, of this city, is dead at his home west of the city. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon by the Revs. Messrs. Moffit and Adams. Mr. Stansbury was well known in Massillon. Death was caused by a complication of disorders.

F. D. LIGGETT.

F. D. Liggett, of Cleveland, a former resident of Canal Fulton, died at Cleveland, Saturday morning. Funeral services were held at Canal Fulton Monday afternoon, the Masonic lodge of Fulton officiating. About fifteen Massillon Masons attended the funeral. Mr. Liggett leaves a wife and three children.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

The 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bechtel, residing southeast of the city, was taken sick with inflammation of the bowels Friday, and Monday morning death occurred.

EMMET MARKS.

Emmet Marks, aged about 40, died at his home in High street, of dropsy, at noon today.

Saves Two from Death.

"Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and bronchitis," writes Mrs. W. K. Haviland, of Armonk, N. Y., "but when all other remedies failed, we saved her life with Dr. King's New Discovery. Our niece, who had consumption in an advanced stage, also used this wonderful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung diseases yield to Dr. King's New Discovery as to no other medicine on earth. Infallible for coughs and colds. 50c. and \$1 bottles guaranteed by Z. T. Baltzly. Trial bottles free.

Don't Marry for Money.

The Boston man, who lately married a sickly rich young woman, is happy now, for he got Dr. King's New Life Pills, which restored her to perfect health. Infallible for Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Gentle but effective. Only 25c. at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "Three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from headache, backache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells will find it a priceless blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Z. T. Baltzly. Only 50c.

MORE DELEGATES.

Attendance Upon Baptist Convention Grows.

COMMITTEES ARE NAMED

The Rev. A. B. Whitney, in an Address, Refers to "Shameless Doings" at a Findlay Street Fair—The Rev. Mr. Ford Makes a Plea for the Appointment of an Associational Pastor—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Crisswell.

Delegates arriving Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning to attend the annual convention of the Baptist Association or the Baptist Young People's Union of the Wooster district, are:

Salem—Alice Strawn, Ida A. Clark, Mrs. Elbert Ellett, W. J. Clark, Mrs. W. J. Clark.

Canton—George M. Wood, David Zollars.

Wooster—J. G. Sanborn, Cora Trunk, Louisa Granter, Mrs. L. R. Kramer, Anna M. Granter, Romeo Rayl, Mr. Lantz.

Committees appointed Tuesday by Moderator E. Chesney, of Wooster, are: On nominations—Rev. J. M. Crisswell, L. R. Lorville, Rev. A. B. Whitney.

Auditing—J. F. Campbell, W. J. Clark, H. M. Willon.

Resolutions—Rev. C. B. Allen, Rev. A. B. Whitney, Rev. A. M. Eley.

Reception of new churches—Rev. A. M. Eley, J. G. Sanborn, John Danner, Prudential—Rev. J. C. Ford, W. H. Clark, A. L. Williams.

Ministerial credentials—Rev. J. C. Ford, Rev. C. B. Allen, J. G. Sanborn.

At the Tuesday afternoon session of the convention the Rev. J. C. Ford, of this city, delivered an address on "Our Country Churches." The Rev. A. B. Whitney, of Salem, spoke on "Our City Churches." Extracts from both addresses appear elsewhere. President Sale, of the Baptist college, at Atlanta, Ga., made an address on "American Baptist Home Missions." The annual sermon of the association was preached Tuesday evening by the Rev. J. M. Crisswell, of Alliance. His text was taken from Ephesians, 6:11.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the association adjourned to attend the meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union, which is also holding its annual convention in this city. There were addresses by Miss Lyde Jenkins, of Canton; the Rev. Dr. E. Chesney, of Wooster; Mrs. C. B. Allen, of Canton, and impromptu remarks by various delegates.

The Sunday school session was held Wednesday afternoon. Devotional services were conducted by Romeo Rayl, of Wooster. J. F. Campbell, of Canton, made an address. "The Teacher's Problem" was taken up as a general topic for discussion. Those participating were Mrs. J. C. Ford, of this city; Miss Alice Strawn, of Salem, and A. L. Williams, of Newman. Mrs. J. F. Campbell, of Canton, talked on "Mistakes of Teachers."

"OUR COUNTRY CHURCHES."

Address Delivered by the Rev. J. C. Ford, of This City.

The Rev. J. C. Ford, pastor of the Massillon Baptist church, in the course of his address on "Our Country Churches," before the Baptist convention, Tuesday afternoon, said:

"There are more than 125 Baptist churches in Ohio usually without pastors; there are many more which pay their pastors less than \$400, having preaching only part of the time. The value of these churches is felt by the denomination to be very great.

"First—Because the city churches are largely augmented from the country. Some of the best workers in the city churches were first members in some country church.

"Second—In proportion to the membership more young men from the country churches enter the ministry than from any other churches. I believe that our city pulpits are largely filled by men who left the plow in the furrow and marched away to college.

"Third—The country churches in their respective communities are centers of good influences. They are prime factors to mold the people's characters, socially, morally, intellectually and religiously. The country churches to a large extent control the community for weal or woe. With an intelligent country church there will be little danger of our ever having, in this country, a peasant population, ignorant and degraded, like that of the Old World, as Dr. Strong, in his 'New Era' seems to think threatens our country at the present time."

The Rev. Mr. Ford mentions as some of the causes of the weakness of country churches the removal of so many of the best workers from the country to cities or large villages and a lack of good pastors. A good pastor, he says, is the solution of the problem of how to support a country church, as there are usually a sufficient number of families in every community not attached to any church who can be interested by a man of ability.

Mr. Ford suggested the appointment of an associational pastor, who shall be located for one year at a time in each of the various communities not having a regular pastor, remaining in the one field until the church shall be able in some other way to secure a pastor.

He also dwelt upon the necessity of an educated ministry, declaring that nothing can fill its place in the life and progress of the denomination. Yet, he believes, that under certain circumstances persons not having college edu-

cation should be permitted to occupy the pulpit. "A half a loaf," he said, "is better than to starve. God sometimes calls a Spurgeon and a Moody and educates them outside of college walls. No young men called of God to preach should ever be discouraged from preaching."

Mr. Ford holds that every young man receiving help from the educational society of the church should be required to pledge himself to become pastor of some country church.

"OUR CITY CHURCHES."

The Rev. A. B. Whitney, of Salem, Addresses Convention.

"There is a saying, with somewhat of truth in it, that 'God made the country, but man made the town.' It is in the centers of our common humanity that we have the greatest possibilities for good or evil, for heaven or hell, for manhood or diabolism, and the most intense possibilities are realities of the triumphs of the cross, the conquests over evil, the maintenance of truth and the power of God in society through the influence of the church. The larger the center is the more the church must have of strain and tears, of sweat and even of blood."

Mr. Whitney referred to certain features of the recent fair at Findlay as "shameful doings." He also mentioned the fact that the pastors of Salem churches lately felt compelled to condemn features of another exhibition.

The church, he said, shall restrain "society" and create a taste for something better than the theatrical vandeville, the Sunday excursion and the saloon.

"In the city," continued Mr. Whitney, "the church is to stand with Christ as the divine head of all moral forces, so it cannot strike hands with the world because the world is still dominated by the satanic element. A Baptist church must be more or less alone, as it stands in a populous center for its God, but it can never be an accident. Its commission and mission bear the seal of the King Himself, in order that the city may also know that to live is Christ."

"We have made much of organization from kindergarten to convention, we have remodeled our church edifices, have wished for dollars and culture in the pew and insisted on quality in the pulpit. But the stability of relationship between pew and pulpit has failed. And the church must feel the reason. Granted that our church polity is scriptural, and that the ministry is called into its sacred service by the Holy Spirit, the pastor cannot be rated in any commercial sense with the wage worker as a 'hired man,' subject to discharge on 30, 60 or 90 days' notice, at the dictation of some official malcontent, whom to oppose might result in irreparable injury to the church for a generation. If the Holy Spirit places all pastors, does he likewise, as a rule, displace them?"

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Woman Married in 1856 Brings Action for Divorce.

CANTON, June 26.—William Kurtz, of this city, against whom a charge of bigamy was preferred by wife No. 2, was arrested in Cleveland on Monday and is now in the county jail. Kurtz admits that he has two wives, but claims his second wife lived with him after she was aware that he had a wife at Port Huron, Mich.

In her petition for divorce from Gabriel Tindall, Alcinda Tindall says that defendant has been guilty of gross neglect and a constant visitor at disorderly houses. The couple were married in 1856, and twelve children were born to them, ten of whom are still living.

The physician in attendance on Napoleon B. Newhouse, who attempted to commit suicide on Monday, has some hopes for his recovery. His windpipe was partially severed, and numerous frightful gashes were cut in his neck.

Isaac White, aged 14 years, was arraigned before Probate Judge Augst Tuesday morning on the charge of stealing a bicycle. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster. Young White is from Marlboro. Sheriff Zaiser took the lad to Lancaster.

The county commissioners will issue circulars to the supervisors of the different road districts of the county instructing them as to what their duties are in regard to cutting down brush, briars, noxious weeds, etc., growing along the highways. The law makes it the duty of the landowners to cut down such weeds, but if they neglect to do so, then it is the supervisors' place to do the cutting, and the expense of the work to be returned and added to the taxes against the property abutting on the roadway.

VISITORS FROM FULTON.

Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., Entertains Tuesday Evening.

Branch No. 4, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, entertained Canal Fulton brethren and their families, about thirty-five in all, at the local hall, Tuesday evening. The visitors came to the city in carriages. There were addresses by Andrew Ertle, president of Branch No. 4; the Rev. J. F. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church; the Rev. Mr. Hasley, of Canal Fulton, and the president of the Canal Fulton branch.

Cards were played, twenty tables being in use. The men's first prize was won by James Brown, of Canal Fulton. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Nicholas Hansen and Mrs. J. D. Schrader. Mayor Wise also made a few remarks.

Excursions to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines.

July 8th and 9th, for State Democratic Convention of Ohio, excursion tickets to Columbus will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until July 11th.

FROM MANY TOWNS

Baptists Here for Their Annual Convention.

MEETING OPENED AT 10:30

Thirty-one Ministers and Delegates from Various Parts of the Wooster District Arrived Today—The Rev. Dr. E. Chesney, of Wooster, Moderator of the Association, Called the Convention to Order.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Wooster Baptist Association opened in the First Baptist church, in South Mill street, at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, with thirty-one ministers and lay delegates in attendance. The Rev. Dr. E. Chesney, of Wooster, moderator of the association, called the convention to order. The Rev. John Crisswell, of Alliance, was chosen as secretary pro tem. The regular secretary will arrive in the city this afternoon. The rules of order were read by the moderator, and a welcome was extended to the brethren from points outside of the district.

Letters from the churches at Wooster, Canton and Massillon were read. The moderator appointed a committee on nominations, and the convention adjourned at 11:30 o'clock. Lunch was served by the ladies of the Massillon church to the delegates and visitors in the basement of the church.

At the afternoon session, which opened at 1:30 o'clock, John Danner, of Canton, conducted devotional services. More church letters were read.

Following is a list of the persons attending the convention:

From Wooster—The Rev. Dr. Chesney, J. F. Lariwell, Miss Margaret Chesney, Earl Odenkirk, Mrs. First.

Apple Creek—Miss Hallie Emerson, John Snyder.

Newman—Joseph Griffiths.

New Philadelphia—A. M. Eley, B. Eley, Jessie Alter, Flora Lewis, Sadie Barnett.

Moscow—Mrs. Duncan, Jessie Danner.

Salem—Edgar Vickers, A. B. Whitney, Jacob Scherhorn, Mrs. Scherhorn, W. H. Clark.

Canton—Mrs. J. B. Anderson, John Danner, C. B. Allen, Jr.

East Liverpool—W. H. Beynon.

Alliance—The Rev. J. M. Crisswell, Mrs. Crisswell, James Lister, Mrs. Coulter, Nettie Lister.

Chippewa—The Rev. E. Metske.

Massillon—The Rev. J. C. Ford, H. M. Wilson.

The Rev. George Sale, of Atlanta, Ga., is among the visitors at the convention. The attendance upon the convention is not as large today as it will be tomorrow. The Baptist Young People's Union opens its annual convention here on Wednesday, and it is expected that altogether there will be more than a hundred delegates present at the two meetings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, the Rev. Dr. E. Chesney, of Wooster; first vice president, Romeo Rayl, of Wooster; second vice president, Miss Alice Strawn, of Salem; third vice president, Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Canton; clerk, the Rev. J. M. Crisswell, of Alliance.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

C. B. Allman in a Serious Condition as a Result.

C. B. Allman, of the Bee Hive firm of Allman & Putman, was stricken with paralysis, Wednesday morning, shortly after midnight. He is in a critical condition. Mr. Allman's entire right side is affected.

You may as well expect to run a steam engine without water as to find an active, energetic man with a torpid liver, and you may know that his liver is torpid when he does not relish his food or feels dull and languid after eating, often has headache and sometimes dizziness. A few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will restore his liver to its normal functions, renew his vitality, improve his digestion and make him feel like a new man. Price, 25 cts. Samples free at E. S. Craig's, Z. T. Baltzly's and Rider & Snyder's drug stores.

Danger, disease and death follow neglect of the bowels. Use DeWitt's Little Early Risers to regulate them and you will add years to your life and life to your years. Easy to take, never gripe. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street, L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main St.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 28, 1901:

MEN.
Chitnoek, M. J. Gardner, Jas.
Daugerty, Harry Mong, Jacob
Eckroate, John Rodgers, J. O.
Fereh, Jake Stutz, Fred
Shaw, Donahue & Gallagher.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

"The doctors told me my cough was incurable. One Minute Cough Cure made me a well man." Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H. "Because you've not found relief from a stubborn cough, don't despair. One Minute Cough Cure has cured thousands and it will cure you. Safe and sure." Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street, Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street, L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

4th of July Rates on the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry.

Tickets at one fare for the round trip, will be sold July 3rd and 4th good until July 5th, from all stations within a radius of 200 miles.

Try Falke's ice cream sandwiches.

IT IS A PITY SO FEW WOMEN

Are Entirely Free From Pelvic Catarrh.



Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill.

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill., says: "Your Peruna did me so much good. I believe I should have been dead by this time had I not used it. I am feeling so well now. I have not taken any medicine for four or five months. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to my friends."

Everywhere the people, especially the women, are praising Peruna as a remedy for all forms of catarrhal difficulties.

Roxa Tyler, Vice President of the Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 910 East Sixtieth street, Chicago, Ill., the following:

"During the past year I gradually lost flesh and strength until I was unable to perform my work properly. I tried different remedies, and finally Peruna was suggested to me. It gave me new life and strength. I cannot speak too highly of it."

The extreme sensitiveness of the mucous lining of every organ of a woman's body is well known to physicians. This explains why, in part at least, so few women are entirely free from catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever it is located.

Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

KEEPING AT IT.

The Secret of Success in Life is to First Make Up Your Mind to Succeed.

Keeping continually at it soon builds a nice savings fund when you deposit your money in the PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. It grows rapidly—4 per cent. interest earned night and day and compounded semi-annually. Every man and woman on wages and salary should save some of their earnings and open an account in this reliable institution. Write the Bank about depositing by mail. Book giving full instructions will be sent free.

Making Records at Home.

The peculiar interest that attaches to photographs that have been taken by yourself, as compared with purchased pictures, attaches, also, to the graphophone records made in your own home, as compared with those that are made by professionals. It is easy to achieve good results from the start and your records will improve with practice—the same as in learning to make photographs, or to do anything else in which practice leads to skill. To possess photographs, books, and all the long list of reminders of happy days and tender associations is delightful, but no souvenirs can compare with a cabinet filled with graphophone records from which you can reproduce the voices of your family and companions, the songs of your musical friends and above all, the records on which are imprisoned, for reproduction at any moment, the vocal achievements of the little ones whose presence in the household is like a ray of sunshine on a darkened day. These budding men and women, alas! do not always develop into the perfect flower, and no reminder of them, when they are gone, is so vivid as a means through which they may speak to us again.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., No. 93 Chambers street, New York, headquarters for graphophones and talking machine supplies of every kind, will send you catalogues on application.

TWIN TROUBLES.

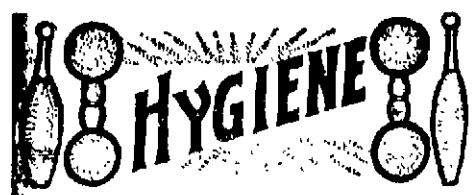
They Are Often Together These Days! They Work Havoc All Over the Country and in Massillon.

Weak, nervous, the digestion out of order—that is what ails a host of people. It comes about in this way—First from overwork or other causes, the nerves are burdened beyond endurance, nerve waste is not replaced, nerve force is weakened, then the stomach loses its nerve controlling power and indigestion follows with failing strength.

When first Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills came to Massillon, people could hardly be convinced that this great medicine would remove these troubles—now it is an accepted fact because of their cure of very stubborn cases no other medicine would influence.

Mrs. William Cameron, of No. 145 West Main street, Massillon, O., says, "Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are good. My stomach was weak—I was nervous, felt badly all over, was generally out of sorts but rounded up in good shape after using the Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store No. 9 South E. street. They certainly are a good tonic and regulator as the stomach and digestion became good and I feel strong and energetic again in every way. I am glad to recommend the Nerve Pills to other similar sufferers."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c. a box at dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D. are on every package.



HYGIENE

Dr. W. R. C. Latson says that after the adoption of a proper diet two of the principal factors on which the conservation and increase of human vitality depend are breathing and sleeping. It is a fortunate thing that breathing is, of all the functions, the one most easily controlled and developed. The lungs may be small, shrunken and feeble, the chest may be collapsed and the vitality may be low, yet a few weeks of resolute training will often cause an incredible difference in the development and activity of the lungs, in the contour of the chest and in the general health and nervous vitality. Breathing is a potent element in improving nutrition. It accelerates the peristaltic movements of the stomach and intestines, so important in digestion; it oxidizes the food; it removes from the body through the lungs certain poisonous waste matters, the retention of which weakens and deranges the organism. Moreover, the erect attitude, needful for proper breathing, is of itself an enormous economy of vital force.

The number of people who know how to sleep properly is comparatively small. As Dr. Latson says, there is a technique of sleep which few understand. Buffalo Bill says he gets in four hours all the sleep he needs in the 24, and Edison can work for a whole week with two hours of sleep daily, securing in that allowance as much rest as many people are able to derive from four times the amount of sleep.

What is needed by most people is not more sleep, but better sleep. The man who rises in the morning unrefreshed after eight hours' sleep does not know how to sleep. In the first place, he probably eats too much, and his faithful organs, true to their trust, have been struggling all night to save his life. He has allowed his muscles to become, and to remain, contracted. At night he has been holding them rigid. Let him reform his diet, studying to eat those foods which will give him the most energy at the least expenditure of vitality, and let him learn to relax the muscular system at will, and he will know again the sleep of childhood—the sleep which is restful because the body is unburdened and relaxed.

What to Eat.

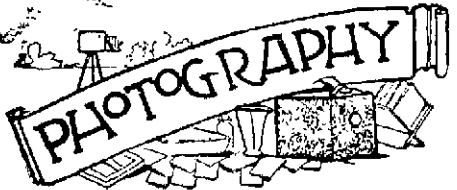
We need four times as much of carbonaceous food as of nitrogenous, and 50 times as much as of phosphoric, but most people take from 2 to 50 times these proportions of the carbonaceous. Butter, fats, oils, sugar, molasses, fine flour, rice, arrowroot, tapioca, sago and sea mosses are almost wholly carbon, yet they are found, singly or in combination, on every table, no matter what is the staple dish of the meal. Many a hungry child swallows large quantities of rice and molasses or other sauce before its appetite gives up its vain search for phosphates and then goes to sleep from the stupefying effects of so much unadulterated carbon.

To Fight Obesity.

The most popular means of fighting obesity just now consists of abstaining completely from water or an excess of any other liquid at meals. Encouraging stories are told of the amount of flesh lost in this way, and there is no doubt that the method is highly effective. Of course, coffee for breakfast is not included in this regimen, which does, however, prohibit any liquid whatever at luncheon or dinner. For an hour preceding the meal no liquids must be taken, and to make the cure effective one hour should be allowed to elapse before anything is drunk.

To Cleanse the Ear.

Hardened wax in the external ear can often be removed readily by injections of warm water and soap, soda or ammonia. Many cases resist this and require the softening effects of glycerin or sweet oil for a day or two before syringing. Do not bother with these long processes, but use a half strength solution of hydrogen dioxide in the ear for about five or ten minutes. This will disintegrate the hardened plugs, and they can be removed with very little syringing.



As to the cause of the deterioration of gelatin and dry photographic plates W. G. Levison suggests that there is some emanation, probably Becquerel rays, from the pasteboard of the boxes in which the plates are packed for the market. He found that if he cut a star from the pasteboard of a plate box and laid it on the sensitive side of a plate, the whole then being enclosed in a box for a week, when he developed the plate he obtained an image of the star.

An Adapter.

M. Guenault has devised an "adapter," which transforms the ordinary folding pocket kodak into a camera suitable for plates, as distinguished from pellicules. Full particulars can be had of the inventor, 22 Rue de Strasbourg, Nantes. It can, report says, be applied to the popular pocket kodak veritably, and renders it still more serviceable.

Secret of Color Photography.
The Rund, a leading Swiss paper, has a long article on the discovery of the secret of color photography by a Bern amateur, Adolphe Gartner. He has been working on the invention for several years, but by a happy accident a few days ago he discovered the secret, which consists chiefly in the bath process and is very simple.

OUR BREAD.

How the Bakers Make It—Straight Dough—For Family Baking.

The ways of mixing dough most used in this country by bakers are probably those known as "straight dough" and "sponge dough."

"Straight" or "offhand" dough, as it is sometimes called, is made by mixing all the materials at one time and then setting the mass in a warm place to rise for ten hours or more before baking. It requires more yeast and stronger flour than other methods in which the yeast is allowed to grow in an especially favorable medium before being mixed with the main dough and needs a longer time to rise, but, on the other hand, gives an unusually large yield in bread.

Straight dough is convenient in family breadmaking, especially when strong, compressed yeast is used, as the dough can be mixed overnight and baked in the morning. Some wholesale bakers dislike it because the dough is stiff and hard to knead, because the large quantities of materials used at one time require extensive kneading apparatus and because the bread is usually coarse in texture, with a raw, grainy taste, due to the strong flour used.

Sponge Dough.—This method is best adapted to fancy working and makes equally good crusty loaves or light biscuit. To make the "sponge," as the bread mixture is commonly called, the yeast is allowed to work for eight or ten hours in a portion of the flour or water. This is then mixed with the remaining materials and left to rise a few hours before baking. The sponge is "slacker"—that is, contains more moisture—than offhand dough, and thus gives the yeast a better chance to work.

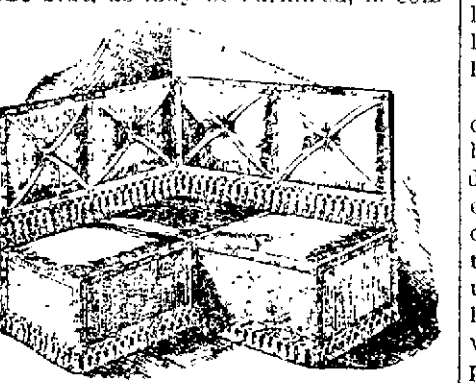
Bakers usually set their sponge with a strong flour, which gives a light, elastic quality. A little salt is put into it to prevent lactic fermentation. A weaker flour may be used in the second mixing, as the greater part of the gas has already been given off in the sponge, and no great pressure will come on the newly added gluten. If strong flour be used instead, the bread yield will be greater, but the soft, sweet flavor imparted by the weaker kinds will be replaced by the harsh taste noticed in bread made from offhand doughs. Great care must be taken to mix the second lot of flour in thoroughly, or the bread will be full of hard lumps on which the yeast has had no effect.

Sponge made bread usually rises evenly and well and can be worked into almost any shape. It has the further advantage of keeping well. It requires longer labor than the method described before, still the difference is really that between two short kneadings in soft dough and one long one in stiff. Like offhand dough, it can be stored the night before it is baked.

After mixing his dough in the way he considers most desirable the baker sets it in a warm place to rise. Here the yeast continues to work, and the gas given off stretches the spaces between the particles of dough. If the gas is allowed to go on increasing until its pressure is greater than the elasticity of the gluten can resist, the latter breaks apart, leaving large holes throughout the dough. If such "overproofed" dough is kneaded a little before it is put into the oven, the excessive gas will be forced out, and the holes will be more regular.

A Clover Corner Scheme.

The sketch suggests a simple but particularly useful corner arrangement. The seat, as may be surmised, is composed of three boxes, which are removable. If one does not mind nails in the wall, the back can be made upon the wall with wadding, serge or cretonne, fringe gimp and brass studs. The boxes, of course, are similarly upholstered. If it is undesirable to nail the wall, the back should be made on a frame.



ARRANGEMENT FOR A CORNER.

Who ever knew of a milk bottle to have a ring of creaminess left where a dishcloth on the end of a fork could reach it? That ring always gets set just at the one unapproachable spot. It's the same way with glass vases that are used for flowers. The smaller the neck of the vase the more fondness does the glass show for that deposit left by the decay of the stems. This is easily removed by powdered pumice stone applied with a small bit of cloth on the end of a stick. Provided the stick and cloth are clean, it provides the stick and cloth can reach it. A little hydrochloric acid diluted in about eight times its own bulk of water is very good for removing deposits that are outside the range of an inserted stick, but be careful not to put your fingers into the acid, concludes the New York Sun.

How to Furnish.

Dainty desks for my lady are little gems of golden oak which handle nicely with any of the light wood schemes of boudoir decoration.

Exclusive and odd pieces for hall, library or parlor are in antique shapes and doll finish.

Fashionable woods in bedroom suits are bird's eye maple, birch, oak and mahogany.

Brass bedsteads and enameled bedroom suits, either plain or decorated, remain good style.

Enameled iron bedsteads satisfy all the requirements of utility and attractive appearance.

THE BRIDE ELECT.

LEARN HOW TO COOK AND DAIN-TILY SERVE VEGETABLES.

The Kindly Fruits of the Earth Arrangements Prepared—Many Little Knacks and Unwritten Laws—An Air of Distinction.

When the bride to be turned her attention to making vegetables ready for the table, she found a new field open to her. The unkindly fruits of the earth are prepared for eating had never particularly impressed her until she saw how different they were when properly treated. "A little kindness," she murmured, shredding her string beans or chopping



SPINACH IN PAPER CASES.

her spinach the while, "and putting their hair in papers would do wonders with them."

It must be owned that the curled paper itself was the business especially appealed to Ruth. She liked to find out pretty ways of serving commonplace vegetables so that they might appear almost like new products of the soil. She did not despise the simpler processes, of course. She took a pride in beating enough milk and butter and energy into white potatoes to make them look like whipped cream and in cooking rice—a cupful salted boiling water until the grains were soft, yet firm, and then drying it in a colander so that each kernel stood apart from every other.

She learned that long covery is bad for tender vegetables and that, no matter how fresh and good they may be, they are unpalatable unless served smoking hot.

Ruth found that vegetables were too often spoiled by a lack of proper draining and by being sent to the table lukewarm. When she had poured every drop of water from her peas, string beans, lima beans or squash, dressed them with butter, salt and pepper and kept them very hot until they were served, they were bound to be good.

Many little knacks Ruth found out when she tried some of her book learned ideas in the cookery of vegetables. She discovered that she could boil cauliflower and cabbage without making the house unbearable for the rest of the day if she put the vegetable over the fire in cold water to which she had added a pinch of baking soda and left the saucepan uncovered all the time it was on the stove. As a rule about 20 minutes' cooking was required after the water reached the boil—that is, if the vegetables were young.

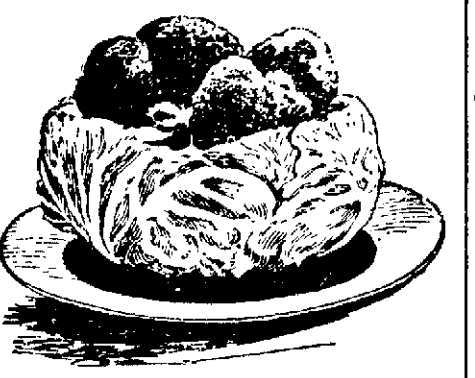
New potatoes she learned to put on to boil in hot water and old potatoes in cold. To keep the color of green vegetables she added to them a pinch of baking soda, and besides doing this to her spinach she decided that it cooked to greater advantage in a double boiler than directly over the fire. String beans were better when she split them lengthwise, besides stringing them and cutting them into inch long pieces.

All this it was necessary to learn, and Ruth enjoyed it, as she did all her chief pleasures in vegetable cookery lay in making them into pretty dishes.

Such a dish was made by hollowing out a cabbage into a shell, the heart being used for coldsaw or some other dish, and heaping the inside with chicken croquettes or veal omelets or balls of corned beef hash or anything else of the sort. This cabbage shell could be used more than once if the cabbage had been carefully selected and if it were kept in a cool place between its periods of service. The withered edges of the leaves could be clipped judiciously just before the dish went to the table, so that it would at least look fresh, and as it was not to be eaten there was no harm done if it had a little passed its first youth.

In addition to this sort of thing Ruth practiced various dainty ways of sending vegetables to table, which by increasing their attractiveness to the eye intensified it to the palate. Her boiled, baked or fried potatoes were always served on a small napkin, and for the last named or for other dry, fried things, like eggplants, croquettes and fritters, she had small squares made of damask that would better stand the soaking and washing requisite to the removing of grease than the ordinary fringed doily.

For certain vegetables she always used parsley garnishing, and others she



A CABBAGE SHELL FOR VEGETABLES.

served either in tiny china nappies or in paper cases. When this was done, the vegetable had an air of distinction that often made it worthy to appear alone, as an entree, and take the place of the soup or the salad, or when an extra course was desired for company the dish came in as a vegetable entree between the soup and the meat, says The New Idea Woman's Magazine in concluding this little tale, a bride elect's experience in acquiring housewifely knowledge.

SARAH AND THE "INDIANS."

Bernhardt Played Fedora For Them at 35 Cents a Head.

Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, once played in Sullivan, Ind., at 35 cents a head.

It was many years ago, and Bernhardt was making a tour of the country. On the way from Louisville to Indianapolis the train was stopped at Sullivan by the news that a serious freight wreck had occurred a few miles up the road completely blocking the tracks and making progress to Indianapolis impossible until the next day.

"Very well," said the manager in excellent French and with forced calmness. "Since we cannot leave town we will give a performance here."

"Impossible," said Mme. Bernhardt, also in French. "Quite impossible."

"Not a bit," said the manager, and he went about it. The divine Bernhardt, being under contract to play a certain number of nights, was induced to consent. There was no "opera house" in Sullivan, but the Masonic hall was rented, and some of the scenery was crowded into it. The local job office got out a lot of handbills in a hurry, and messengers were dispatched to the adjoining towns to spread the glad news that Bernhardt, the divine Sarah, was to play in Sullivan that night and that admission would be 35 cents.

"No use trying to charge metropolitan prices here," said the manager to the treasurer, and that gentleman sighed and he supposed not.

In the early evening there began to come into town long lines of green farmer wagons, each holding a family party. When the house was full, the great Bernhardt cautiously took a peep at it from behind the flimsy curtain.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried, raising her jeweled hands. "Look at the Indians!"

But she played Fedora for them, and she played until 11 o'clock—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HE USED THE SALT TEST.

An Old Apache Chief's Knowledge of the Human System.

In the early days of Union Pacific railroad building, Nana and Gerolamo, the three chiefs of the Arizona Apaches, with 100 of their best bucks, came through to Green River, Wyo.

They had heard of the "heap wagon and no boss" and had come to stop the train. They made a lasso of rawhide, and 50 men on each side held on to the rope as the freight came down the Wapach divide. The engineer saw when several miles away what the Indians were up to, so he whistled "off brakes" and, opening his throttle, let her loose.

The cowcatcher struck the rope and hurled the Indians in all directions, literally tearing them to pieces, headless, armless and legless. The three chiefs went south to their cactus plains very crestfallen.

Before they selected these men the old Chief Victoria had them all eat a piece of rock salt about as big as a peccan, run swiftly about 100 yards, sit down on a log or rock and cross their legs. Then he watched the vibration of the feet, which were crossed. The feet which vibrated the longest or had the longest strokes he declined to accept for a severe duty or a dangerous trip or for one that was at all hazardous, but he accepted the feet which vibrated short, direct and regular strokes.

Now, what did the old chief know about pulsation of the arterial system or of heart action and indeed about salt in the system? I have lived near to Indian reservations and have had occasion often to survey over their lands for railroads and other objects, and I have wondered where old Victoria got his idea. Is not the child of the sagebrush plains better posted than his paleface brother?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Love Letter of Prince Bismarck.

"On my window sill, among all sorts of crocuses and hyacinths, stand two camellias which always inspire me with strange thoughts. One of them, slender and pretty, with its ornamental-crown blossom and soft, pale—pink top and soft, little foliage and only two buds, transports me to Redden, holds itself rather stiffly and lips English. The other makes far less impression of beauty as you look at it, and its stalk betrays in its gnarled twisting lack of care in its pruning. From the midst of the foliage looks out a dead branch, but the crown is rich in leaves, and the foliage is greener than that of its neighbor. It gives promise of abundant blossoming in its eight buds, and in irregular gay variegation. Do you take the comparison anis? It is a lame comparison, moreover, for I do not love camellias, because they are without odor, and you I love precisely on account of the fragrance of the flower of your spirit, which is white, dark red and black."

Here is a picture of the Mar of Iron with his armor doffed.—Harper's Magazine.

Luck and Pluck.

Two clerks named Thomas and Clarence were in the employ of a wealthy merchant. Thomas was always an industrious lad, but Clarence was much given to frivolity and was extravagant in his habits. In after years Clarence married his employer's daughter and was made a partner in the business. Thomas continued to be an honest, industrious clerk to his life, and his services were much appreciated by Clarence and his father-in-law.

Moral.—There is no royal road to success.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Not Fatal.

Willie! I think I could die listening to Miss Triller sing. Cy Nick—Oh, you may feel like dying, but you'll pull through. I've been through it often.—Ohio State Journal.

THE CONQUEST OF KOREA.

Japanese Legend of Emperor Chuni and His Valiant Wife.

Seventeen centuries ago the Japanese Emperor Chuni was playing his lute in the presence of his wife and prime minister. From some account of the music, or from some other cause, the empress became inspired with a divine afflatus and began to utter the thoughts put into her mind by the deity. "There is a land to the westward," she exclaimed, "and in that land is abundance of treasure, gold and silver, dazzling to look upon. This land I will now bestow upon you."

The emperor pushed away his lute. "If you go up to a high place and look toward the west," said he, "there is no land to be seen, but only the great waters. They are lying spirits who have spoken to you."

Then the good god was filled with anger, and again he moved the empress to prophesy. "You are not fit," she said, "to rule this empire. Go to the one road!"

But the prime minister trembled when he heard these words and said to

his master: "I am troubled, my heavenly sovereign, by this terrible message. Continue, I pray, to till the august lute."

The Emperor Chuni commenced to play softly. Gradually the sound died away; all was still. They held a light to his face and saw that he was dead. But the empress put herself at the head of her fleet, invaded the land of gold and silver with her warriors and soon made the three kingdoms of Korea tributary to Japan.

These things happened, we are told, in the year 201 A. D., and the story of the valiant empress is as familiar to a Japanese as is that of Boadicea to ourselves.—Nineteenth Century.

A Clock Run by Balls.

A clock in England is run by balls which fall into pockets on the right side of a wheel, which revolves and operates the works. The balls drop into a drawer when the wheel revolves far enough. The clock is "wound up" by placing the balls in a receptacle on top of the clock.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Rheumatic Warped Limbs.

To suffer the most excruciating pains, to lose the use of limbs, and to have the joints swollen and disfigured is the lot of the victim of rheumatism.

Uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism. If the kidneys are active, they remove the uric acid. That is their special work. If, on the other hand, the kidneys are deranged, there is sure to be uric acid in the blood and rheumatic pain through the body.

No amount of liniment will ever cure rheumatism. It sometimes relieves, but cure can only be brought about by setting the kidneys right.

The most effective kidney remedy known to man is Dr. A. W. Chase's kidney pills. They cure

rheumatism permanently by making the kidneys active in their work of removing the uric acid from the blood.

Mr. William J. Coad, No. 65 Brunson Street, Oswego, N. Y., writes: "I am very glad to praise Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and tell what they have done for me. I suffered for many years with severe rheumatism, and kidney and liver trouble, and could get no relief until I tried Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. In them I found immediate relief, and can honestly recommend them to other sufferers."

One pill a dose. 25c. a box at all dealers, or Dr.

A. W. CHASE'S A. W. Chase Medicine Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

For Sale by F. S. Craig.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under the new schedule in effect May 26, trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon.

For the East—2:12, 4:30, 8:05 a. m.; 1:12, 4:26, 7:55, 10:22 p. m.

For the West—4:12, 8:25, 10:00, 10:10 a. m.; 5:42, 9:35 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Agent.

VISIT WINONA LAKE.

An Attractive Summer Haven for Rest, Recreation, Entertainment.

Winona Lake, Ind., on the Pennsylvania Lines, is an attractive summer haven for persons who desire to combine devotion, entertainment and instruction with rest and recreation. This resort is the site of the Winona Assembly and Summer School, and is annually visited by many persons who are strengthened in mind by the excellent facilities for educational work, and invigorated in body by the health-giving influences for which Winona Lake is famous.

The season of 1901 will open May 15. Commencing on that date excursion tickets with fifteen-day limit will be on sale via Pennsylvania Lines. They may be obtained during May, June, July and August. The sale of season excursion tickets will also begin May 15 and continue daily until September 14. Excursion tickets will be good returning until September 17.

Full information about the attractions at "Beautiful Winona," its Assembly and Summer School, etc., will be cheerfully furnished all who address Mr. Sol. C. Dickey, Secretary, Winona Lake, Ind. Inquiries about excursion rates, time of trains, etc., should be addressed to Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or to F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

REDUCED RATES.

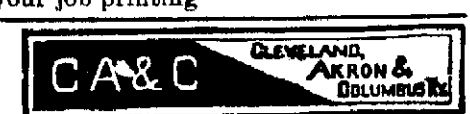
Northwest, West, South and Southeast, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

The sale of special fare colonists' tickets to California, and settlers' tickets to the Northwest, West, South and Southeast has been resumed via Pennsylvania Lines. Particular information about fares, through time and other details will be furnished upon application to passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursions to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 23d and 24th, for Convention of Republican Party of Ohio, excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until June 26th.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing?



Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	602	638	628	604
COLUMBUS.....lv	12:40	1:20	1:20	1:20
Hudson.....lv	9:08	9:28	9:28	9:28
AKRON.....lv	9:35	9:55	9:55	9:55
Barberton.....lv	9:40	9:50	9:50	9:50
ORRVILLE.....lv	10:25	10:35	10:35	10:35
Millsburg.....lv	10:30	10:40	10:40	10:40
COLUMBUS.....ar	11:25	11:45	11:45	11:45
	12:50	1:10	1:10	1:10
	1:10	1:30	1:30	1:30

Northbound.

Northbound.	627	636	608	607
COLUMBUS.....lv	12:40	1:20	1:20	1:20
Mt. Vernon.....lv	2:25	2:35	2:35	2:35
Millsburg.....lv	2:55	3:05	3:05	3:05
AKRON.....lv	3:45	3:55	3:55	3:55
Barberton.....lv	4:05	4:15	4:15	4:15
ORRVILLE.....lv	4:55	5:05	5:05	5:05
Millsburg.....lv	5:00	5:10	5:10	5:10
AKRON.....lv	5:05	5:15	5:15	5:15
Hudson.....lv	5:35	5:45	5:45	5:45
COLUMBUS.....ar	11:25	11:45	11:45	11:45

Train for Warren, Trine, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Wrecked Branch leaves Massillon, 11:15 a. m. week days.

*Every day. *Week days only. *E. A. Foss Gen. Pass. Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

New Schedule on the W & L E R Y's Take Effect Sunday, June 9.

Eastbound—No. 7, 9:15 a. m.; No. 1, 1:57 p. m.; No. 3, 6:35 p. m.

Westbound—No. 4, 10:10 a. m.; No. 2, 4:50 p. m.; No. 8, 7:15 p. m. Stops here. Above time is leaving time at Massillon.

Trains 1, 3, 4 and 8, daily.

Parlor cars will run on trains 2 and 3 week days, and on Sundays on trains 3 and 4.

L. W. HANSEN, Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect June 9, 1901.

Southbound (down) (up) Northbound

11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
6:10	1:03	6:30						10	11	16
6:11	1:25	6:41	Lorain.....					3:25	11	16
6:11	1:11	6:41	Elyria.....					3:23	10	16
6:58	2:11	7:10	Leister Junc.....					3:26	10	16
								3:20	10	28
5	3	2	1	Main Line	2	4	6			
5:55	1:35	7:20	Cleveland.....					3:39	11	5
6:11	1:49	7:33	Brooklyn.....					1:31	11	6
6:13	1:51	7:35	Medina.....					1:27	10	4
7:13	2:40	8:31	St. Luke.....					7:02	10	4
7:27	3:31	8:45	C. Junction.....					6:52	9	56
7:37	3:39	8:56	Seville.....					6:52	9	56
8:03	3:00	9:6	Seville.....					6:52	9	56
8:07	3:24	9:10	Warwick.....					6:52	9	56
8:15	3:32	9:21	Cassil Fulton.....					6:18	9	23
8:19	3:36	9:25	Cassil Fulton.....					6:18	9	23
5	3	2	1	Massillon Dep.	2	4	6			
8:35	3:5	9:43	Am. Dep.....					6:00	9	57
8:51	4:06	9:53	Justus.....					5:48	9	53
9:03	4:18	10:05	Justus.....					5:48	9	53
9:27	4:40	10:27	N Philadelphia.....					5:40	8	23
9:45	5:00	10:45	Northville.....					5:40	7	27
	6:07	10:55	Flushing.....					4:57	10	20
	6:17	11:05	Bridgeport.....					4:57	10	20
D. H. H.								6:10	8	10

DRESS AND FASHION.

PICTURESQUENESS, GRACE AND INDIVIDUALITY RULE.

The Princess Gown Again in Favor. Skirts Mold the Hips and Swirl Out at the Feet—The Deceptive Simplicity of Cottons and Muslins.

The whole trend of dress is toward the picturesque. Flowered silks, graceful fichus, elbow ruffles and picture hats satisfy the artist's eye when worn by the right person and in the right manner.

Skirts are either immaculately cut, molded to the hips and swirling out at the feet or fully gathered (for thin materials), with a mere hint of panniers on the hips.

Bodices are pouched and pulled down to below the waist line in front, giving a graceful length to the figure.

Very large and much trimmed hats are worn, but the pendulum of the

JOHNS HOPKINS' NEW HEAD.

One of America's Leading Chemists Chosen as President.

In Dr. Ira Remsen, its new president, Johns Hopkins university has a worthy successor to Daniel Coit Gilman, who recently resigned the presidency of the famous Baltimore institution. After much urging and mature deliberation Dr. Remsen has been prevailed on to accept the honor, and the entire univer-



IRA REMSEN, M. D., PH. D., LL. D.

sity, from the trustees and faculty down to the newest undergraduate, rejoices in his favorable decision.

Dr. Remsen's hesitation to accept the weighty responsibility attached to the headship of a great university is only natural. He fears that it will interfere with his special lines of scientific investigation and work. The new president stands in the very forefront of American chemists, and as an authority in his chosen branch his fame is international. His textbooks on chemistry are considered authoritative and have been translated into many foreign languages. He is the editor of The American Chemical Journal, which is published under the auspices of Johns Hopkins.

Johns Hopkins' new president was born in New York city Feb. 10, 1846. He received his degree of bachelor of arts from the College of the City of New York in 1865, his M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia university, in 1867 and a Ph. D. from the University of Gottingen, Germany, in 1870. Dr. Remsen was an assistant in chemistry in various German universities from 1870 to 1872. From 1872 to 1876 he was professor of chemistry and physics in Williams college. In 1876, when Professor Gilman, the first president of Johns Hopkins, was making up his faculty, he hit upon Dr. Remsen as the best possible occupant of the chair of chemistry in the new university. In 1883 Columbia college conferred on Dr. Remsen the honorary degree of doctor of letters.

A CHARMING BRIDE.

Young Mrs. Stillman, Wife of Rockefeller's Brother-in-law.

There have been other weddings during the present social season in New York, but few that have attracted more attention than the marriage of Miss Fifi Potter to James Alexander Stillman, which was celebrated recently. Great interest is lent to the union by the history and charming personality



MRS. JAMES A. STILLMAN.

of the bride and the family connections of the bridegroom as well as by the magnificent jewels presented to the happy young woman.

The former Miss Fifi Potter is the daughter of the actress, Mrs. James Brown Potter, formerly Miss Cora Urquhart. Her father is James Brown Potter, a nephew of Bishop Potter of New York. Mrs. Stillman's parents are divorced. Mrs. Potter is in England. Mr. Potter lives in Chicago. Miss Fifi, whose real name was Anne Urquhart Potter, was brought up by her father. She possesses all of her mother's beauty, grace and charm. Her husband is the son of James Stillman, president of the National City bank of New York. The Stillmans are intimately connected with the Rockefellers, one of them, Miss Isabel Stillman, having been married a few months ago to Percy Rockefeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller.

Among the splendid gifts received by the bride is a diamond coronet from her bridegroom. In the center of the coronet is a magnificent emerald. James Brown Potter gave his charming daughter an immensely valuable rope of pearls.

WEALTH IN ALFALFA

WESTERN FARMERS GETTING IN THEIR CROPS OF THE MAY.

Agriculturists Just Awakening to the Great Value of the Plant—Excellent For Forage and as a Producer of Honey.

Just about now western farmers are cutting one of their crops of alfalfa, and the air is scented with the delicious odor of the product. Not alone is the visitor to the alfalfa growing regions pleased with his observations. The western farmer also wears a smile when he thinks of his shrewdness in devoting some or all of his land to alfalfa. Alfalfa is a "good thing," and "there's millions in it." The agriculturist west of the Mississippi is just beginning to realize alfalfa facts.

Folks east of the Mississippi are not very well acquainted with alfalfa if indeed they know the plant at all. Those who come from across the ocean may have heard of it as lucern, or purple medick. The people west of the Father of Waters have not known alfalfa very long either, and it has taken them some time to appreciate its fine points. Now that they are beginning to realize the value of the plant as fodder and as a producer of honey they are according to it a hearty and enthusiastic welcome.

Those who are in a position to know declare that a field of alfalfa is almost as good as a gold mine. The reasons for this will be clear even to the urban dweller. Alfalfa is probably the best forage plant that has ever been grown in America. Cattle fairly fall over one another to eat it, and it is wonderfully nutritious. To these attractions must be added the raising of three crops and sometimes four a year from each slice of ground devoted to alfalfa culture. The average yield from each acre is from 2 to 2½ tons for each cutting. Sometimes it goes as high as 6 tons an acre. Cut alfalfa commands a market price ranging from \$4 to \$6 a ton.

Alfalfa possesses the great merit of not exhausting the ground on which it



STACKING ALFALFA.

is grown, because it contains only a very small proportion of phosphates. Indeed experiments have plainly shown alfalfa, or lucern, to be a very good thing for the soil. It derives a great deal of its moisture from the air and in some way exerts a disintegrating effect on the alkalis of the soil, thereby rendering it more fit, if the farmer so desires, to grow corn or other products.

It will be readily understood that alfalfa is a splendid crop to grow on light soil that is not well watered. In some of the arid districts of the west it has been hailed as a godsend. In some parts of the west and southwest this crop has been grown by means of irrigation, and the result in quantity and yield has been astonishing. With the aid of irrigation the number of crops a year and the yield per acre are increased.

Alfalfa has a number of other good points that entitle it to respectful consideration from agriculturists and the public at large. Besides its utilitarian beauty it makes an aesthetic appeal to the beholder. A field of alfalfa in full bloom is a delight to the eye. When the blossom first opens it is a deep purple; hence its name of purple medick. This hue changes in the sunlight to blue and lighter tints. The fragrance is deep and penetrating, and swarms of bees find within the blossoms inexhaustible storehouses of honey. An alfalfa field is the first to become green in the spring and the last to turn brown in the fall.

It is in connection with its honey producing power that another good word is to be spoken for this interesting legume. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa honey exceeds in richness, flavor and other good qualities that obtained by the bees from other sources. One recent account says: "The introduction of alfalfa has made Kansas richer by millions of dollars. Put the honeybee with alfalfa, and Kansas will be richer by millions more." Another report has it: "Nebraska is likely to be known hereafter as the land of alfalfa. The forage plant has redeemed the range and made it blossom with the seductiveness of the rose."

A word as to alfalfa growing. It should be planted in drills and hoed to keep down the weeds. Considerable care is needed in the early stages of its growth, but when once established, if sown on a good but light soil, it will produce a great amount of green forage than almost any other plant, and its quality is unsurpassed.

IN THE SUMMER HOME.

The Fad For Chintz—Restful, Cool and Clean in Hot Days.

The cottager haunts the chintz and cretonne counters, puzzles her brains over slip covers and matings and wonders vaguely whether she will hang the windows with point d'esprit and chintz or simply put up striped linen shades. The pretty wicker and reed furniture is being thrust a bit into the background this year by upholstered furniture covered with damians, cretonnes and chintzes.

Odd, quaint shapes are particularly effective clad in these delightful flowered stuffs. Tall, straight backed "ear chairs" with low stuffed seats and legs covered by planted valances like petticoats are dignified and picturesque. They seem to suggest blue china and silver candlesticks, slim legged tables holding bowls of daffodils and miniatures framed in pearls. The floral patterns with enormous roses, extravagant tulips, great, sprawling cornflowers and red, yellow and purple dahlias are favorites for these chairs.

Long, yellow couches, tufted and stuffed until they look positively apoplectic, would make the slim, severely simple wicker or rattan couch blush for its own simplicity. Dressing tables with voluminous draperies of chintz or cretonne caught up with knots of ribbon and frills of muslin and lace are for the chintz or cretonne summer boudoir.

One of these dressing tables is hung with plaited chintz—green ribbons and red roses on a white ground—and another is hung with pink veiled with point d'esprit and lace. Both have canopies from which fall curtains that are drawn back on either side of the round mirror, the frame of which is padded and tufted with knots of narrow satin ribbon.

Airy spindle legged couches and chairs are also dressed in flowered chintz and cretonnes. One set of art nouveau has frames of dull, soft green, picked out with ivory in relief, and the upholstered seats and backs are of pale cream chintz, closely patterned with vivid purple asters.

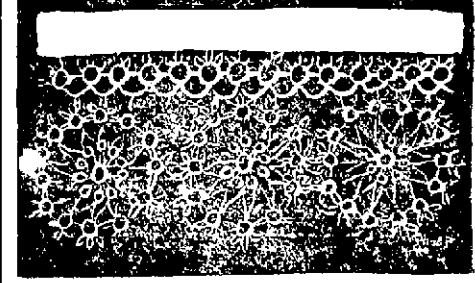
The denim sets are more severe in outline and are, as a rule, plain instead of tufted. Plain blue denim in light or dark shades is finished around the edge of the seat and back by straight bands of blue and white or all white fringe. Pink, scarlet, lilac, green and a pale, creamy shade of yellow are all effective, and because so cool and clean looking, restful and appropriate for warm days.

Furniture with heavy, flat frames of black or silvered or "weathered" oak, rush seats and leather cushioned backs is comfortable, informal and very decorative. For the country house hall or sitting room these rather clumsy pieces of furniture are most effective.

A long, high backed settee has a frame of almost black wood, and the back and seat are upholstered rather sparingly with a soft red rep in a heraldic pattern. Two chairs to match this settee—one a low, squat rocker—and an awkward but delightfully quaint table complete this odd and striking set.—House Beautiful.

Good, Old Fashioned Tatting.

A use for the good old fashioned art of tatting, now revived, is the making



COLLAR PATTERN.

of one of those pretty turnover edges which are so fashionable for the top of a stock collar. Good Housekeeping gives the following pattern:

Commence the wheel, make a ring for center of 13 p (picots) with 2 d k (double knots) between each picot, draw close, reverse.

Make 5 d k, join in first picot of center, 5 d k, draw up, reverse, leaving one-fourth inch thread.

Make 4 d k, p, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, p, 4 d k, draw up, reverse, leaving one-fourth inch thread.

Five d k, join second picot at center, 5 d k, draw up, reverse, leaving one-fourth inch thread.

Four d k, join first picot of first outside ring, and continue on same as first ring, draw up.

Continue on until you have joined the 13 picots at center. Join the 13 outside rings together, which forms the wheel. Join the wheels so as to have five picots at the lower edge. Ten wheels constitute the collar, leaving one-half inch space after the fifth wheel on the band.

The heading is made of two threads. First thread four d k, p, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, p, 3 d k, p, 4 d k, draw up.

With the other thread make 6 d k, join in fourth ring of wheel, then 6 d k, draw. With first thread same as before continue on joining four rings of each wheel, then sew on a narrow band by each picot of heading, same as illustration.

The Skirt de Luxe.

No lover of the skirt waist need fear its departure. But the authorities of fashion decree that no inferior hand can make the skirt—that is to say, the skirt de luxe, which requires as much fine hand stitchery as the most perfect lingerie. Fascinating are those in the pale shades of French lawn or fine silk gauze, inserted with tucks and trimmed with real lace, most of them again showing various shapes of Charles I collars and little transparent vest or the cavalier bow, and many pretty muslin examples, tucked and inserted from neck to waist, back and front, fasten at the side with a double frill of lace.

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DWELLERS IN FLATS.

A NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AGENT ON THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

Peculiar Lines Which, According to His Experience, People of Different Nationalities Take in Causing Trouble to the Owners.

The first question put by the renting agent was, "What nationality, please?" and the woman in the blue hat replied by asking, "Why do you want to know?" "I meant no offense," said the agent. "I only thought that by finding out your nationality I could refer you to one of certain buildings on my list which would be apt to please you." The woman in the blue hat had half a notion to get angry.

"I don't see what my nationality has to do with finding a suitable flat," she said.

"It has a good deal to do with it," said the agent. "Now, I can see straight off that you are an American, born and bred. This is a delicate question that you have plunged me into, but since I am in it I mean to flounder around a little while longer and tell you a few facts pertaining to the merits and demerits of different nationalities considered in the light of flat-house tenants."

"First of all, I want to speak from the standpoint of prompt payment. If my success in business depended upon each tenant paying his rent exactly when it was due, I would try to fill all my houses with Scotchmen. Never have I lost a penny on a Scot, and seldom have I had to wait."

"I am not making the rash assertion that it is impossible for a Scotchman to be dishonest while everybody else is trying his best to cheat me out of my very eyeteeth. The point I wish to make is that personally I have never suffered loss at the hands of a Scot. But they give trouble in other ways. They are fearfully quarrelsome and raise so many rows with the other tenants through the dumb waiter shaft that it keeps the janitor busy straightening out domestic snarls. In all my buildings where Scotchmen reside I select a janitor with a view to his even disposition and diplomatic gifts. It doesn't matter so much about his ability for scrubbing and keeping the furnace going. Utilitarian accomplishments are a secondary consideration so long as he is endowed with the blessed qualities of a peacemaker."

"Taken all in all, the most peaceable people I get in my houses hail from Sweden. You never hear a peep out of a Swede. He doesn't bother his neighbors and he doesn't bother me unless the provocation is extreme. As a rule, he is good pay too. The only fault I have to find with him is his fondness for moving. A lease is a dead letter in his eye, and he has no more compunction about moving without a day's notice than he has about going to bed when he is sleepy."

The woman in the blue hat asked what were the chief characteristics of Americans as tenants.

"Their supreme selfishness," said the agent. "They have not a spark of consideration for a landlord. They want the earth. They never get through asking for improvements. They are not content to get the walls tinted and the woodwork painted and the plumbing fixed once or twice a year. They want new decorations every month, and all the trimmings must be first class too. American tenants pay big prices for their flats, but there isn't really so much profit in catering to them as to other nationalities, for the simple reason that I have to pay out nearly all my income in trying to keep up the building in the style they demand. On the other hand, the people who ask for the least are the Italians and the French. They take most any old thing I feel like giving them, the French meekly providing their own decorations and the Italians going without."

"I like German tenants pretty well, too, but they are terribly hard on flats. I never could understand how they manage to inflict so much damage on walls and floors. Judging by the looks of an apartment just vacated by a large German family, one would think that their star piece of furniture was a battering ram."

"The czar's former subjects also have an abnormally developed bump of destructiveness, although they run to glass instead of plastering. I have one house down town that is occupied by ten Russian families, and if they were not compelled to repair their own damages it would keep me poor putting in new windows and buying new gas globes."

"I also rent to colored people. I have three houses full of them at present, and I must say that I have never had better tenants. But when you come down to facts, all my tenants are nice people, only I thought it might not be amiss while on the subject of nationalities to mention a few of the peculiarities of each."—New York Sun.

Homemade Stoves.

In many parts of Spain the stove in general use is made from an empty petroleum oil can by cutting a hole near the bottom on one of the sides to make a draft, the can being lined with gypsum to the pleasure of the constructor, giving the fire space accordingly. The stove thus made, primitive as it is in its appearance, is effective in purpose and costs the equivalent of but a few cents of our money.

Peterboro, in New Hampshire, established the first free public library in the United States in 1833, and as early as 1849 a general law authorizing taxation for library purposes was passed.

One of the most destructive earthquakes in the world's history was that which occurred in Tokyo in the year 1703, when 100,000 people were killed.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

How to Act When Menaced by This Dangerous Element.

In case of fire if the burning articles are at once splashed with a solution of salt and nitrate of ammonia an incombustible coating is formed. This is a preparation which can be made at home at a trifling cost and should be kept on hand. Dissolve 20 pounds of common salt and 10 pounds of nitrate of ammonia in seven gallons of water. Pour this into quart bottles of thin glass, and fire grenades are at hand ready for use. These bottles must be tightly corked and sealed to prevent evaporation, and in case of fire they must be thrown near the flames, so as to break and liberate the gas contained. At least two dozen of these bottles should be ready for an emergency.

In this connection it is well to remember that water on burning oil scatters the flame, but that flour will extinguish it. Salt thrown upon a fire if the chimney is burning will help to deaden the blaze.

If a fire once gets under headway, a covering becomes a necessity. A silk handkerchief moistened and wrapped about the mouth and nostrils prevents suffocation from smoke. Failing this, a piece of wet flannel will answer.

Should smoke fill the room, remember that it goes first to the top of the room and then to the floor. Wrap a blanket or woolen garment about you, with the wet cloth over your face, drop on your hands and knees and crawl to the window.

Bear in mind that there is no more danger in getting down from a three story window than from the first floor if you keep a firm hold of the rope or ladder. Do not slide, but go hand over hand.

How to Make Strawberry Shortcake.

One pint of flour, one ounce of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one pint of cream, one quart box of strawberries, one teaspoonful of baking powder, sugar and milk. Stem the berries, sweeten to taste and slightly wash them with a wooden spoon. Rub the butter into the flour, then add the salt, baking powder and sufficient milk to make a soft dough; mix quickly, roll out about 1½ inches in thickness, put into a greased, large, square baking pan and bake in a very quick oven for 20 minutes. When done, take from the oven, split in halves and spread each half lightly with butter. Place the lower half in a large meat plate; put half the berries on this, then cover with the other half of the shortcake; cover this with the remaining half of the berries, pour the cream around and serve immediately.—Mrs. Rorer.

How to Cream Clams.

Scald the clams in their own liquor. If opened by steaming, they are sufficiently cooked. Chop them into fine dice and measure. To each cupful of chopped clams add one cupful of thick cream sauce. For one cupful of sauce put into a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter. When melted, stir in one tablespoonful of flour. Cook but do not brown it. Then add slowly one-half cupful of clam liquor and one-half cupful of milk or cream; season with pepper and salt. Let it cook until a smooth, thick cream, stirring all the time; add the clams only just before serving. Pour the mixture over small pieces of toast.

How to Wash Out Glass.

The sudden expansion caused by the heat is almost sure to crack the glass, whereas if it is laid in the water edge-wise or sideways the danger is overcome. Glass washed in cold water will have a much clearer look than that washed in hot water, but it does not respond so quickly to the drying towel. Whether it is washed in hot or in cold water glass should be dried as soon as it is lifted from the water. If allowed to drain, it will be dingy.

How to Make Golden Fleece.

For this break fine and melt in a frying pan half a pound of rich cheese. When soft, add one cupful of sweet cream and a pinch of cayenne. When thoroughly blended, break on this five fresh eggs; cover for two minutes. When the whites begin to set, remove the cover, add a pinch of salt and beat the mass briskly with a large spoon for a few minutes. It will rise in a yellow foam. Serve on milk crackers buttered and heated in the oven.

How to Make Puree of Spinach.

Press half a cupful of boiled spinach through a colander. Add a teaspoonful of onion juice; beat the yolk of an egg light and stir into three glasses of milk. Add the spinach and let it come to the boiling point. This soup is not only food, but tonic, both spinach and yolk of egg containing iron in its most available form. For this reason spinach is one of the most valuable of vegetables.

How to Darn Stockings.

Silk floss is one of the best things to use in darning stockings, although a strong and smooth darn for merino stockings may be made by using both stout cotton and woolen yarn. When going over the break for the first time, have the threads of cotton. Then put in the cross layer of woolen yarn. In drawing the threads in linen first rub the surface to be drawn with white soap.

How to Clean Picture Frames.

The best preparation for cleaning picture frames or restoring furniture is a mixture of three parts of linseed oil and one part of spirits of turpentine. It not only removes scratches, but restores wood to its original color, leaving a luster upon the surface. It should be applied with a woolen cloth and then rubbed when dry with a silk cloth.

HE CURSED THE TOWN

END OF THE FIRST CAPITAL OF ILLINOIS PROPHESED BY AN INDIAN.

The Destruction of the Town of Kaskaskia Was in Accordance With the Last Words of the Chief Who Died For a Woman's Love.

Since the waters of the Mississippi river washed away the last vestige of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, an old legend that contained the prophecy of the total destruction of the once flourishing little city has been recalled. Kaskaskia was situated on a peninsula at the junction of the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers, and in 1882 the Mississippi river cut its way through the peninsula, leaving the remnant of the town on an island. The water continued to wash away the rich alluvial deposits on which Kaskaskia was built until, late in 1900, the last foot of the land where the town once stood disappeared. This singular ending of Kaskaskia's once splendid ambitions has recalled to the superstitious the story that the town was cursed in the eighteenth century by an Indian who had been wronged by one of the leading citizens.

Jean Benard came to this country from France in 1698, bringing with him his wife and his 10-year-old daughter Marie. The family settled in Kaskaskia, where Benard established a merchandising business. The Frenchman soon became one of the most prosperous and most influential men of the town. Marie, his daughter, grew to be a beautiful woman, much courted by the most eligible young men of the new country. She was in no hurry to accept any of them, and her fame as a belle spread from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico.

A young chief of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, having become converted to Christianity after several years of study under the tutelage of the Jesuits, built himself a house in Kaskaskia and was taken into partnership in one of the trading houses there. He was prosperous, handsome and well educated and was soon received into the homes of the white settlers. One night at a ball he happened to meet Marie Benard.

The girl was at once fascinated by the tall, fine looking Indian, who fell in love with her at first sight and made no secret of his admiration. But Benard soon noticed the attachment and forbade his daughter from communicating with the young Indian. To make sure that there would be no more meetings Benard used his influence to prevent the chief from attending any of the social entertainments given in Kaskaskia.

But love always finds a way, and the young couple managed to see each other despite all the precautions of the girl's father. But Benard became aware of these meetings and again took means to prevent them. He was a man of wealth and influence, and he had the Indian forced out of his partnership in the trading company.

The Indian left Kaskaskia. For almost a year nothing was heard of him, and Benard thought that his daughter had forgotten her lover, for she appeared gay and careless, and she accepted with apparent pleasure the attentions of a young Frenchman. One night when a large ball at Kaskaskia was at its height Marie Benard disappeared.

Those who searched for Marie discovered that the young chief of the Kaskaskians had been seen that evening in the town, and the conclusion was at once reached that the girl had eloped with him. Benard at once organized a party to go in pursuit of the fugitives. As there was a heavy snow on the ground, their trail was easily discovered and followed. The Indian and Marie had crept away afoot, and as their pursuers were supplied with fast horses the young lovers were captured after a day's chase about 40 miles from Kaskaskia. Their destination had been the French settlement at St. Louis, where the Indian had provided a home for his wife.

The Indian surrendered without resistance, and the posse started on the journey back to Kaskaskia, taking the two captives. Most of the men who composed Benard's party wanted to kill the Indian instantly, but Benard would not allow it, for he said that they should leave him to deal with his daughter's lover.

When the party reached Kaskaskia, the girl was placed in the convent there. Then Benard took the Indian to the bank of the Mississippi and, binding him tightly to a log, turned him adrift in the river. As the helpless Indian floated away to his death he raised his eyes to heaven and cursed Benard, who, he declared, would die a violent death. The Indian's last words were a prophecy that within 200 years the waters which were then bearing him away would sweep from the earth every vestige of the town, so that only the name would be left.

The unhappy girl died in the convent. Benard was killed in 1712 in a duel. The last trace of Kaskaskia has been obliterated, and the superstitious declare that the Indian's curse has had something to do with the passing of the once flourishing town. On dark and stormy nights the ghost of the Indian is said to appear. The specter, with strong arms bound and face upturned, floats slowly by on the river where the stream sweeps by the site of the vanished city in which Marie Benard once lived and in which she died mourning the red man that she loved.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

He Knew Better.

"Oh, Joan," she cried, "baby's cut a tooth!"

"Aw, go 'way!" broke in little Willie, who was playing on the floor. "You can't cut a tooth! You may break it, but you can't cut it!"—Chicago Post.

USES OF PARAFFIN.

How It Aids the Housekeeper in the Practice of Economy.

No product of petroleum has a greater variety of household uses than refined paraffin. This is because it excels any other known product in the ideal quality of its service and its economy of price.

As housekeepers become acquainted with its virtues they find that nothing else is as clean or as pure or as tasteless or as odorless. Moreover, it is not affected by air, acid or water.

Prominent among the many uses to which it is now applied are for sealing cans in preserving fruits and jellies, in laundry by rubbing on irons and mixing with hot starch, for coating wooden vessels, preserving eggs, flowers and autumn leaves, for polishing floors and making wax flowers.

In sealing cans the paraffin wax should be melted and a layer about one-eighth of an inch thick poured over the top of the preserve, allowing it to stand until the paraffin becomes hard, when it will form a sealing absolutely airtight. No other covering is necessary. When the preserve is to be used, the paraffin should be loosened by running a knife around the edge, after which the wax can be easily removed. Jellies and fruits sealed in this manner retain their natural delicious flavors and are effectually protected against mold and insects.

In sealing bottles the cork should be forced into the neck of the bottle in order to form a shallow cup on the top. Then fill this cup with melted paraffin, allowing it to harden.

In the laundry about one-half a tea-cup of paraffin shavings put into a boiler of hot water gives a dainty whiteness to the linen and other wash fabrics. It will not injure the most delicate fabrics, and by its use the family washing can be done in about one-half the usual time, and it saves the necessity of hard rubbing and scrubbing. Irons can be kept smooth, bright and clean by rubbing them on a piece of paraffin covered with muslin, and a luster will be given to the linen by mixing a small piece of paraffin with the hot starch. Laundry tubs, ice cream freezers—in fact, all wooden vessels when coated with paraffin—will last much longer than ordinarily.—Household Gazette.

How to Make Rhubarb Pie.

Skin and chop two cups of rhubarb before measuring. Mix 1¼ cups of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of flour together and add to the rhubarb; then add the yolks of two eggs slightly beaten and one tablespoonful of butter. Line a pie plate with plain paste. Fill with the mixture and bake in a moderate oven until the rhubarb is soft. Cover with a meringue made of the whites beaten stiff, add two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and continue beating. Pile lightly on the pie and bake in a slow oven about 15 minutes. If the rhubarb is scalded before using, some of its acidity is lost, so less sugar is required.

How to Make Corned Beef Hash.

Chop the trimmings and poorer portions of meat very fine, being careful to remove the stringy membranes, gristly portions and fine bones. Chop an equal amount of cold potatoes, and add one tablespoonful of onion juice for each pint of mixture. Season highly with pepper and carefully with salt. Moisten with the meat liquor and turn into a skillet with hot beef dripping to cover the bottom. Let it cook slowly until a brown crust has formed, then fold over and turn out. It may be served without the crust if preferred.

How to Scald Cabbage.

Wash and chop a head of cabbage; put it into boiling salted water and cook for 20 minutes. Drain in a colander, place in two baking dishes and pour over them a sauce made as follows: Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter and blend with four level tablespoonfuls of flour. Add one quart of milk, stir until it boils; then put in six hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, two tablespoonfuls of salt and a dash of pepper. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs moistened with melted butter and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

How to Combine Colors.

A lovely shade of deep yellow either in silk or velvet is used to make vests, full fronts, sleeve puffs, etc., for deep golden brown waists or costumes, especially when brown velvet is used for trimming facings. Other fashionable combinations are ciel blue with black, brilliant scarlet with equally brilliant green, water or sea green with mahogany brown and mauve with pale pink.

How to Cook Pork Cutlets.

Cut them from the leg; take off the skin and beat them with a paste; have some bread crumbs, sage and onion chopped fine and some yolk of an egg, beaten; dip them in the egg and then bread crumbs with seasoning; fry them until light brown, turning them often. After you take them up sprinkle flour in the pan; pour water over it; let it come to a boil; then put over the meat.

How to Whiten Piano Keys.

Cotton flannel cloths wet with a saturated solution of oxalic acid and water and laid upon piano keys will remove all stains. Care should always be taken in the use of such a bleacher as this that it does not touch anything from which the color is not to be removed, for it does its work with more certainty than discretion.

How to Store Furs.

Furs placed in tin paper bags and hung up in a roomy closet, with crushed camphor placed in the pockets, will defy the greatest moth gormand if every now and then during the season they are taken out and aired.

WASP STINGS.

People Who Have Died From the Effects of Them.

In an article on the stings of wasps a British medical journal cites the two following cases which have come under its notice: A strong, healthy girl of 27 was stung on the neck by a wasp and fainted. On regaining consciousness she complained of a general feeling of numbness and partial blindness and vomited. She suffered severe abdominal pain. She recovered in the course of a few hours. Two months later she was stung again, this time on the hand. Her face became flushed, she again complained of numbness and blindness, suddenly became very pale, fainted and died 25 minutes after she was stung.

Another case was that of a girl of 22 years, who was stung by a wasp behind the angle of the jaw. The sting was at once extracted and ammonia applied. In a few minutes she complained of faintness and would have fallen if she had not been supported. Her face assumed an expression of great anxiety, and a few minutes later she was tossing on the bed, complaining of a horrible feeling of choking and of agonizing pain in the chest and abdomen. Brandy gave no relief. There was nausea, but no vomiting. She rapidly became insensible and died 15 minutes after receiving the sting. The most probable explanation of such cases seems to lie in what is known as idiosyncrasy—that is, abnormal sensitivity in particular individuals to certain toxic agents. It is well known that drugs vary much in action on different people. What is a safe dose for one is dangerously large for another. The inability of some people to eat strawberries or shellfish is another instance of the same phenomenon. The active agent of bee stings is generally believed to be formic acid. It therefore seems very desirable that we should have more accurate information regarding the action of this drug on different species of the lower animals and through them on man himself.—Chicago Chronicle.

KNEW THE NOON HOUR.

A Pair of Horses That Stopped When the Whistles Blew.

A pair of intelligent horses attracted the attention of a large crowd on Nassau street at noon one day last week. They were attached to a heavily loaded ice wagon coming down the steep grade between Cedar street and Maiden lane and were holding back the wagon with a noticeable effort. When they were half way down, the whistles blew for 12 o'clock. Suddenly the horses drew in toward the curb and began to plant their hind feet well forward to stop the wagon.

The driver made no effort to check them, and their hard work at once attracted notice. Pedestrians looked at the horses and then at the driver, who had a broad grin on his face. By hard work the wagon was stopped. The driver sat still and watched his animals. One of them immediately began rubbing his head against the neck of the other and with nicks and pushes succeeded in rubbing his bridle off. Then the other horse took his turn at rubbing, and his bridle came off.

Fully 200 persons had watched this, and when it was completed the driver got down from his seat and swung a bag of oats over the nose of each animal. They stood there and ate their midday meal. The driver was patient and proud of his team. He petted them and talked to them and when they were through drove off whistling.

"Talk about the laboring man dropping his shovel at the sound of the noon whistle," said one man—"that beats anything I ever saw. No one hereafter need try to convince me of the intelligence of the horse. That ice wagon team settles it."—New York Sun.

Roguish Raven.

The raven of southern Europe is a bold fellow—unlike his cousin, the crow. Some notices of the bird, given by an English traveler in Corsica, offer amusing proof of this.

A youth whom I employed to carry my camera could never look on ravens with any equanimity, for he had suffered much from their thievish impudence when sent to the bush to gather firewood.

On one occasion he lost his dinner, a loaf of bread wrapped in a napkin, although he was working close to the spot where he had laid it and had turned his back for only a minute.

But the most unpardonable insult he had ever received happened on a day when he was out gathering wood. As he was stooping down to bind a bundle of fagots a raven suddenly swooped from behind, lifted the cap from his head and flew away with it to a lofty crag, from which she uttered croaks of triumph.

The cap was subsequently seen lined with straw and serving for a nest.

A Chiroprapist's Advice.

A chiroprapist advises that foot comfort is much enhanced if all callous places on the feet are made perfectly smooth. This can be done easily and the feet kept in excellent condition by using a fine pumice stone every morning after the bath. The pumice stone should, of course, be wet, and if rubbed daily over the points on the feet that have hardened or shown a tendency to harden the places can be made and kept smooth. After a corn has been removed, too, a light rubbing daily of the place where it has been will often prevent its return.

Not Satisfactory.

"No," said the doctor, "I haven't voted yet, and I am not going to vote. I am not feeling well today. Isn't that a valid excuse?"

"Not at all," responded the professor severely; "that's an invalid excuse."—Chicago Tribune.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old).....	70
Hay, per ton.....	10 00
Straw, per ton.....	\$7 20 8 00
Corn.....	40-45
Oats.....	28
Clover Seed.....	5 00
Timothy Seed.....	1 50-2 00
Rye, per bu.....	50
Barley.....	48
Flax seed.....	1 50
Wool.....	15-18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel.....	60
New Potatoes.....	1 00
Beets, per bushel.....	40
Evaporated apples.....	07
Cabbage, per pound.....	14
White beans.....	2 00

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY

Butter.....	12-14
Eggs (fresh).....	11
Chickens dressed.....	12

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Ham.....	11
Shoulder.....	08
Lard.....	09
Sides.....	06 to 07
Cheese.....	10-12

The following are retail prices:

Butter, per 100 lbs.....	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs.....	95

Unnecessary Loss of Time.

Mr. W. S. Wheldon, cashier of the First National Bank, of Winterset, Iowa, in a recent letter gives some experience with a carpenter in his employ, that will be of value to other mechanics. He says: "I had a carpenter working for me who was obliged to stop work for several days on account of being troubled with diarrhea. I mentioned to him that I had been similarly troubled and that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy had cured me. He brought a bottle of it from the drug-gist here and informed me that one dose cured him, and he is again at his work." For sale by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

Career and Character of Abraham Lincoln.

An address by Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, on the career and character of Abraham Lincoln—his early life—his early struggles with the world—his character as developed in the later years of his life and his administration, which placed his name so high on the world's roll of honor and fame, has been published by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and may be had by sending six (6) cents in postage to F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

"A few months ago, food which I ate for breakfast would not remain on my stomach for half an hour. I used one bottle of your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and can now eat my breakfast and other meals with a relish and my food is thoroughly digested. Nothing equals Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for stomach troubles." H. S. Pitts, Arlington, Tex. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. C. W. Cupples, 189 West Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street, L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

Reduced Rates to California, Queen & Crescent.

Special reduced rates to California, Queen & Crescent route. Great opportunity to visit the Pacific coast. Quick schedules and excellent train service. Ask Queen & Crescent ticket agents or address W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for particulars.

A surgical operation is not necessary to cure piles. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve saves all that expense and never fails. Beware of counterfeits. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street, L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

Dyspeptics can not be long lived because to live requires nourishment. Food is not nourishing until it is digested. A disordered stomach cannot digest food, it must have assistance. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests all kinds of food without aid from the stomach, allowing it to rest and regain its natural functions. Its elements are exactly the same as the natural digestive fluids and it simply can't help but do you good. Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street, L. A. McCuen, 5 W. Main street.

Two Percheron Stallions



NONERQUE, 44311, & CYPRIEN, 44550.

Will make the season of 1901 at The Dalton Stock Farm, 14 miles northeast of Dalton, Ohio.

NONERQUE (44311) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a dark iron grey in color, stands 17 hands high, very growthy, has extra good bone, and when developed will weigh 2,000 lbs.

CYPRIEN (44550) was imported by Bell Bros. in January, 1901, is a jet black in color, has very heavy bone, and when developed will weigh 2,000 pounds. He is an ideal Percheron.

TERMS to either horse—\$10.00 to insure a foal 10 days old. Care will be taken but will not be responsible.

Thanking patrons for past favors, and soliciting same in the future, we remain, Respectfully yours,

L. S. RUDY, Dalton, O.